The Weather

New York City and vicinity: Cloudy and muggy. Scattered showers. Highest temperature near 80. Moderate to fresh southerly winds. Yesterday's temperature range to 9 p.m.: High 81, low 70.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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Trade Policy War

Free Traders and Foes Gird for Capitol Battle: Business Joins the Fray

Oil vs. Wool; Cars vs. Bikes; Department Stores vs. the United Mine Workers

Hazards of an Election Year

By ALAN L. OTTEN AND JOHN R. GIBSON
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—A war over foreign trade policy is shaping up for the coming year. Already any far-sighted observer can detect spurts of dust near the legislative battlefield, as forces move into position and aides-de-camp gallop back and forth.

Here's the strategic situation:

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Law runs out next June. Nothing very unusual about that. Since it was first enacted in 1934, at the inspiration of Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, it has faced expiration no less than 10 times—and been revivified on each occasion. And the enemies are familiar: Free traders eager for further whittling at tariffs, confronted by protectionists determined to thwart them. But on this go-round the fight will be conducted in an election year. ("It was a big mistake to let the law run out in '58," confesses a key Democrat on the House Ways and Means Committee, who sides with the free traders.)

Papers Are Flying

This fact, piled on top of steadily mounting opposition to imports, foreshadows what may prove the fiercest opposition ever to extension of the law. "A showdown fight," predicts one State Department official. And before the fight is over, a lot of businessmen and others outside Government will be battling beside the professional troops.

Papers are flying back and forth between the State Department and other agencies as they seek to draft the precise proposals that will be placed before Congress. No decision has yet been reached, says a functionary in a position to know, and he adds: "If things run true to form, nothing may be decided until the last five minutes." But there is agreement on one thing: The package ought to look different this time.

"To go up there with the same old thing would be tripe," says a top State Department man. "Guys like Ways and Means Chairman Cooper and Representative Mills (Democrats from Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively) wouldn't be fooled."

Ideas being kicked around feature talk of seeking a long-term extension of the trade legislation this time—perhaps even a "permanent" law.

There's discussion, too, of asking for considerable new power to dicker with whole groups of foreign lands. Primarily in mind, of course, is the new six-nation Common Market being formed in Europe, which it is feared may build fences against U. S. wares in the course of knocking down Europe's internal barriers to commerce. With tentative moves afoot to create similar common markets in Scandinavia and Latin America, there is genuine concern that America might be frozen out of these markets unless it is in a position to offer fresh trade concessions.

Rousing or Realistic?

Much may be made of other threats to Yankee exports; the new government of Canada, our best customer, aims to trim purchases from this country by 15%; Japan, our second-ranking market and top consumer of raw cotton, is slashing its buying. Such countries need to be cajoled by fresh American concessions, it is contended. And so do a host of underdeveloped lands and newly-independent nations.

What will actually be hatched remains to be seen. Many Congressmen, and some Administration officials, predict it will all boil down to a "realistic" request for something President Eisenhower can reasonably expect to extract from Congress. This might be just another three-year extension to take the law beyond the 1960 election year, with authority to lower tariffs another 5% annually—similar to the power granted last time around, in 1955.

"What the Administration would like and what it will ask for are two different things," comments a key House Republican. "I think it will decide to modify its request to what it thinks it can get, rather than ask too much and risk getting nothing."

Mr. Eisenhower's tacticians still hope that one thing they can get through Congress, in addition to some new version of the Reciprocal Trade Law, is a U. S. membership card in the controversial international Organization for Trade Cooperation, arguing it's needed to make sure countries carry out their tariff-cutting promises and don't cancel them with assorted import restricts. Congress has repeatedly snubbed this project; O.T.C. foes claim it would be a super-government grasping at Congressional power.

Death Is Not Desired

Protectionist forces, rather surprisingly, have no serious intention of killing the Reciprocal Trade Law, though you may hear talk of it. Reason: Death of the act wouldn't cancel tariff cuts already in effect.

What they're shooting for is an extension bill usable as a vehicle for amendments that would help industries subject to existing low tariffs. They hanker especially to snatch away the President's power to veto Tariff Commission recommendations for "relief" of industries deemed damaged by imports. Such relief of course would take the form of hikes in import duties or of ceilings on amounts imported.

Proponents of a more liberal foreign trade policy are deeply worried, and opponents are obviously cheered, by the fact that for the first time in many years this major trade fight is coming up in a time of electioneering.

"It makes our problems a lot worse, and they were bad enough to start with," growls a top Democrat who favors freer trade. "There's just no question that the safe vote

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What's News—

* * *

Business and Finance

PIG ALUMINUM is being marked up by Aluminum Co. of America to 26 cents a pound—a one-cent increase. Prices of other aluminum products will go up 4%. Alcoa ascribed the price boosts, which become effective Thursday, to increases in labor costs over the past year, which the company estimated at 21 cents an hour. Reynolds Metals and Kaiser Aluminum, the other major producers of aluminum, are expected to announce price advances shortly.

* * *

Stocks suffered the severest declines since February 11. Leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange were under steady pressure, with no particular news to account for the selling. Dow-Jones industrials tumbled to 508.25, off 6.34 points, or 1.23%. Rails receded to 149.32, off 3.01 points, or 1.97%. Transactions amounted to 1,990,000 shares, an increase of 280,000 shares over last Friday's turnover.

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Oil companies were directed by President Eisenhower to slash crude oil imports voluntarily to specified levels within the next several months, or face formal Federal controls. The President ordered activation of a voluntary import limitation plan, designed to restrict oil shipments from abroad to 12% of domestic production. Companies importing oil to the West Coast would not be affected.

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Steel production last week was practically unchanged from the week before. Mills operated at 79.4% of capacity and output amounted to 2,033,000 tons. Steel industry people say operations are likely to hold around current levels for another month or so before a gradual recovery that should hit its high in the fourth quarter.

Most steel men, in sizing up the outlook for the rest of 1957, emphasize they don't look for a spectacular comeback in the late months of the year. They believe fourth quarter production won't average much above 85%, compared with a rate this month averaging a little under 80%.

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Republic Steel's second half sales and earnings are expected to fall behind first half results, said Charles M. White, chairman. But 1957 should still wind up as a record year, he added. Republic's peak earnings to date were achieved in 1956 when net was equal to $5.83 a share. Mr. White predicted 1958 would see the nation's third largest steel producer ringing up further new highs in sales and profits.

* * *

Construction contracts awards in the U. S. this year will climb above the record $31.6 billion let in 1956. Thomas S. Holden, vice chairman of F. W. Dodge Corp., building industry statisticians, made this forecast on the basis of first half awards. They rose to nearly $17 billion—up 5% from the like 1956 period. Contracts let in June totaled $3.2 billion—10% higher than a year earlier. Residential construction contracts were below 1956 levels in both June and the first six months.

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Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) reported an 18% gain in profits for the first half of the year. Indicated net rose to $2.35 a share, from $2 a share in the like 1956 period. First half crude production of the big international oil concern averaged 2,484,000 barrels daily—198,000 barrels above the year-earlier rate.

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Company Notes—

Eastern Air Lines—Net operating profits in the first half were 52% below a year ago, though revenues climbed 16%. Eastern cited the results as a further example of the industry's inability to meet 1957 operating costs on fares pegged to 1938 conditions.

General Motors Corp.—Harlow Curtice, president, notified Rep. Hebert (D., La.) that G.M.'s books on defense business would be opened to Government inspection. Mr. Hebert heads a House group investigating profits of aircraft engine manufacturers.

North American Aviation—Announced it now expects to lay off only 12,000 workers by the end of the year, instead of 15,600 as estimated after the Air Force canceled the Navaho guided missile program.

* * *

Markets—

Stocks—Volume 1,990,000 shares. Dow-Jones industrials 508.25, off 1.23%; rails 149.32, off 1.97%; utilities 69.91, off 0.17%. **London**—Financial Times common share index 203.0, off 0.5.

Bonds—Volume $3,520,000. Dow-Jones 40 bonds 86.33, off 0.09; high grade rails 86.82, up 0.05; speculative rails 84.41, up 0.05; utilities 85.33, off 0.06; industrials 88.75, off 0.40.

Commodities—Dow-Jones futures index 159.04, off 0.10; spot index 162.88, up 0.10.

* * *

Earnings—

6 mos. June 30:	Net Income 1957	Net Income 1956	Per Com. Shr 1957	Per Com. Shr 1956
Babcock & Wilcox	$8,367,437	$7,199,369	$1.46	$1.25
Bath Iron Works	1,110,315	1,119,845	2.65	2.67
Carborundum Co.	3,057,868	3,537,758	1.78	2.06
Inspiration Copper	1,948,633	5,117,732	1.65	4.33
S. S. Kresge Co.	4,517,377	4,472,408	.82	.81
Louisville & Nash.	9,883,491	13,176,915	4.22	5.63
National Steel	26,109,847	28,961,410	3.53	3.92
Phillips Petroleum	33,396,637	31,365,719	1.35	1.30
Republic Aviation	3,685,769	3,504,651	2.49	2.38
Sun Oil Co.	25,187,436	25,138,533	2.34	2.48
Western Union Tel.	6,233,261	6,493,946	1.00	1.04

(Today's Index on Page 2)

World-Wide

KNOWLAND CLAIMED new support in his battle against a civil rights jury trial rider.

The Senate G.O.P. leader said, "I think the situation improved over the weekend." He is still confident, he added, the Senate will reject the amendment and is ready to agree to a vote today or tomorrow.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), provides jury trials for defendants in criminal contempt cases arising out of court orders designed to protect civil rights.

Majority leader Johnson said he will ask the Senate to lay aside the civil rights bill for a day or two to tackle a backlog of other legislative business. This will require a unanimous consent agreement.

As Senate debate on the civil rights bill went into its fourth week, Sen. Smith (R., N.J.) announced his opposition to the O'Mahoney amendment. But Sen. Jackson (D., Wash.), who voted against Southern opponents of the measure on other issues, took the other side. Jackson said he is unwilling "to endanger one civil right to guard another."

Sen. Javits (R., N. Y.) continued his opposition to the amendment with an appeal to "retreat no more." He said the change would "gut" the House-approved bill.

* * *

THE WEST OFFERED to discuss German unity with Russia if there is hope for progress.

The statement was contained in a declaration signed in Berlin by West German Foreign Minister Von Brentano and ambassadors of the U. S., Britain and France. They also challenged the Soviet to hold free elections in East Germany on unifying the nation.

The Western allies promised the Germans they do not plan any disarmament deal with the Russians that could interfere with unity.

The declaration is expected to reduce the effectiveness of any political haymaking Soviet Red Party Boss Khrushchev may attempt during his visit to East Germany next month.

Dulles flew into London, at Eisenhower's request, in an attempt to speed up stalled disarmament talks. They will resume tomorrow. The Secretary of State expressed hope a "practical" accord still can be reached on a first-step plan including open skies inspection. But he warned "every month that passes without agreement magnifies the problem."

* * *

Moderate forces backing constitutional reform for Argentina clinched a majority of seats in the new Argentine constituent assembly. They seemed assured of 119 seats in the 205-member assembly. The returns amounted to a vote of confidence for Provisional President Aramburu, who had backed a reform. About 25% of the votes turned out blank as ex-dictator Peron had urged to protest the election.

* * *

Eisenhower brought the new International Atomic Energy Agency into being by signing up the U. S. as a member. Approval by three of the world's atomic powers was required to create the organization under which the President may enter into agreements to make uranium 235 available for peaceful uses in other nations. Russia and Britain had signed previously.

* * *

Soldiers blocked off several of Mexico City's major streets as demolition squads began tearing down buildings dangerously damaged by Sunday's earthquake. At least 50 buildings were toppled in the capital. Officials placed the death toll at 67 known dead, including 52 in Mexico City. No U. S. citizens were known to have been killed. Minor new earth shocks were felt in Mexico yesterday.

* * *

Ten British R.A.F. jets blasted rebel fortresses, ending a two-day lull in the battle of Oman. At the same time, British ground troops built up their garrison in Buraimi Oasis, where the army of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman is preparing for an infantry assault.

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The new ambassador to Ceylon, Maxwell H. Gluck of Ohio, told Senators early in July he didn't know who was Ceylon's prime minister. (It's Solomon Bandaranaike.) Since then, the State Department said, he has done some intensive studying on Ceylon. In newly-released testimony, Gluck also said he knew the name of India's prime minister (Jawaharlal Nehru), but couldn't pronounce it. Gluck was confirmed.

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Robert B. Anderson, who had a rough time financing a $12 suit for graduation from law school, was sworn in as Treasury Secretary, succeeding George M. Humphrey. Eisenhower told Anderson, a converted Republican from Texas: "You'll find a warm welcome here."

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Showers and thunderstorms rolled over drought-stricken New England, but they appeared too little and too late to reduce Northeastern crop losses already estimated in the tens of millions of dollars.

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Several motion picture personalities—including Walter Pidgeon, Corrine Calvert, Jeffrey Stone and Buddy Baer—showed up for the start of the criminal libel trial involving Confidential Magazine in Los Angeles, but they didn't stay long. The case was postponed until Friday.

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Eighteen white youths appeared in Boy's Court on disorderly conduct charges in the wake of racial fighting that flared for 10 hours Sunday night in Chicago's South Side. At least 29 people were injured in Calumet Park and nearby streets.

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Ex-Sen. George (D., Ga.), Eisenhower's special ambassador to N.A.T.O., is critically ill with a coronary disease and "growing weaker," his physician reported in Atlanta.

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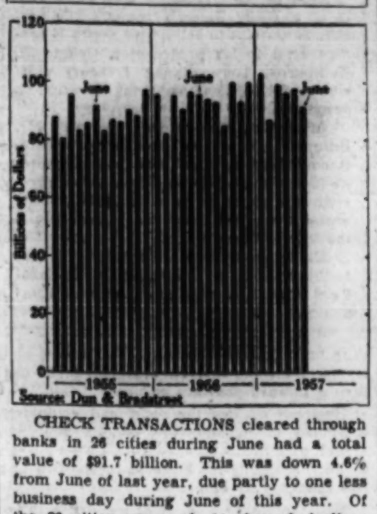
Retired Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey was admitted to a New York City hospital after suffering a stroke. His chance of recovery was listed as "indefinite." He is 74.

* * *

Putting on the dog: Queen Elizabeth broke royal protocol by serving hot dogs and hamburgers on Buckingham Palace's lawns to the American Bar Association. The lawyers broke a few rules of their own by smoking on the hallowed grounds.

Bank Clearings Dip



CHECK TRANSACTIONS cleared through banks in 26 cities during June had a total value of $91.7 billion. This was down 4.6% from June of last year, due partly to one less business day during June of this year. Of the 26 cities surveyed, 14 showed declines and 12 showed gains, compared to a year ago. The latest figure was down by 6.4% from May of this year.

Newsgathering Inside Red China and What It's Likely to Cost

* * *

Peking Duck and Peddie Cabs, Mao-tai and Cable Charges Figure in Reporter's Expense

By JERROLD L. SCHECTER
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

In Peking, China, today a foreigner can still dine on an Oriental delicacy—the skin of a plump duck, cooked to browny crispness and glazed with soy sauce. This is served in tiny squares which you tuck into thin white pancakes along with tender scallions and dab with a thick, sweet-tasting brown sauce. Add some steaming hot yellow rice wine, a draft of Three Goats beer, and the total tab (no tipping, decrees the Red regime) comes to $4.12.

The cost of an expedition into a Peking duck shop may seem of little consequence today to most Americans, who are barred from Communist China. But it does have some pertinence to a controversy of national significance: Whether U. S. newsmen will report from inside Red China.

Digging vs. Diplomacy

Peking raised the issue last summer when it invited a group of U. S. correspondents into Red China. State Secretary Dulles said nothing doing; it would scuttle U. S. diplomatic policy. Newsmen bristled, but with the exception of three, obeyed the Dulles edict. In recent weeks, under prodding from the Fourth Estate, Mr. Dulles has been parleying with publishers to work out arrangements for permitting at least some U. S. reporters to go to Red China. Though the dispute has revolved mainly about the principle of a free press vs. the pressures of diplomacy, a very real factor which largely has been overlooked in the hassling is the economics of sending a correspondent abroad and keeping him there.

Mr. Dulles has been worried that a small army of Yank newsmen would descend on the Red Chinese capital once the door is open—and for a short spell, his reasoning may prove accurate. But talks with the people who will foot the bills—newspaper, magazine and broadcasting company executives—as well as reporters who recently have been there suggest that the costs of such forays will go a long way in determining just how much of a press corps there'll be in Peking.

"Reds Have a Trick"

"You know," cautions Basil Walters, executive editor of the Chicago Daily News (circulation: 614,098), "the Reds have a trick of making things cost so much over there that you can't afford to keep a man around long." Editor Walters says, however, that if Mr. Dulles clears the way and the Communists cooperate, he'll dispatch Keyes Beech, Pulitzer Prize-winning News reporter to Red China, at least temporarily.

How much will it cost to post a U. S. reporter in Peking? There's no sure way of telling precisely; it depends on how high a man lives (Peking duck is one of the better meals), how much he travels and how many words he cables a year. Today, at the official rate of 43 cents to one Red Chinese People's yuan, it would perhaps cost a minimum of around $35,000 to maintain a reporter in China for one year, about what it costs to keep a man in Tokyo. But a switch in currency exchange rates could knock all calculations out of kilter.

Here's how one correspondent's expenses would shape up, based on the filing of 20,000 words a month by cable, about what a typical reporter might be expected to send:

Cable costs to New York alone at 8.5 cents a word would mount up to $20,400 a year. Office rent, plus an interpreter, could run somewhere around $2,000 a year, though some men would use hotel rooms or homes as offices. Figure about $7,800 for the reporter's salary and $1,400 for two trips away from Peking. Travel in the city (by peddie cab and taxi) and miscellaneous office expenses would come to about $1,800.

Plus Two Servants

Food costs, which the correspondent probably would be paying out of his own salary if stationed permanently would average about $6 a day, or $2,190 a year. Living quarters including two servants (fairly standard equipment in Asia) and utilities would run around $2,000 a year; hotel living would be an alternative, but probably no cheaper. Just how much, if any, of this personal expense would be paid by the newspaper would depend on the organization. As a rule, American newspapers with correspondents in Asia do make allowances for some personal expenses incurred by their staffers.

In 1948, before the Reds took over, The New York Times estimates that its cost for a two-man bureau in Shanghai came to $50,000.

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Commodity Letter

A Special Staff Report on Price and Production Trends Affecting Industry

PORK DINNERS should soon get cheaper as more hogs come to market.

Hogs-for-slaughter are now seasonally scarce. This is keeping Chicago prices for top porkers at around $22 a hundred pounds, the costliest in two years. Farmers are fattening the crop of pigs born last winter and spring; these are now starting to market. Meat men say prices may skid as much as $6 from current levels when the marketing upsurge hits its late fall peak. Shoppers can expect meat counter prices to trace a like pattern.

Next year's pork could be cheaper than officials expect. Many farmers itch to boost output. Production becomes really profitable when 11 or 12 bushels of corn equal the value of one hundredweight of live hog. The current corn-hog ratio is about 16 to 1, the most attractive since May, 1954. Some market men predict pig births this fall may be 5% to 8% greater than a year earlier; the Government has forecast an upturn of only 1%.

Officials hope farmers will shun profit lures, heed warnings that a sharp production upturn could ruin prices.

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SUGAR PRICES may slip, cheering housewives and food processors.

Sweet-tooth appetites thrive in the summer; the consumption surge usually firms prices. But raw sugar's New York price of $6.35 a hundred pounds is already down 20 cents from July 1. Traders predict more cuts are coming, leading to lower consumer prices for the refined product.

It's partly due to Uncle Sam's generous sugar marketing quotas. The 1957 ceiling on consumer deliveries is a record 9.3 million raw tons, or 500,000 tons more than we'll probably need.

Beet sugar growers may harvest a record crop this fall. Cheaper raw cane is coming in from Cuba, too. Earlier, refiners feared the islanders would favor foreign customers buying at high world prices, shun the lower U. S. market. But competition from other cane producers and dumping by some speculators has depressed these prices; Cuba now finds the U. S. attractive.

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ALUMINUM OUTPUT roars at capacity, but orders continue to lag.

A flurry of hedge buying preceded yesterday's announcement of a penny-a-pound pig price boost, but it doesn't represent a firm upturn, metal men say. The raise will coincide with an industry-wide wage hike, effective Thursday. Producers of the silvery metal had a rocky second quarter. Alcoa, the biggest, saw earnings plummet to 82 cents a share from $1.35 in last year's period. Little real relief is expected in the third quarter.

While supply exceeds demand by about 10%, production races ahead on a round-the-clock basis. Part of the excess goes into Federal stockpiles under Korean War contract concessions. Meanwhile, producers hope for fourth quarter auto output to spark new demand, save costly cutbacks in mill operations.

One official's wry comment on metal piled in open-air yards: "Well, the stuff doesn't rust, anyway."

* * *

CHEAPER CANTALOUPS head for the breakfast table. Short harvests in California and Arizona made early summer melons more than a third costlier than the year before. But West Coast cantaloups are now coming in profusion as a new crop ripens; shipments will hit peak volume in August. They now wholesale in Chicago for around $6.50 a crate, some $4.50 cheaper than the early summer high.

RADIO WAVE bombardment speeds germination of hard-shelled seeds. Washington State College scientists use the high-frequency waves to "crack" tough coatings of sugar pea and alfalfa seeds. It promotes quick, simultaneous sprouting; helps plants mature at a uniform rate. Better equipment is needed for widespread commercial use, researchers say.

SOUTHERN SUNSHINE nurtures prospects for record cotton yields. Five weeks of ideal weather have caused the rain-delayed crop to rebound. Reports now suggest average yields could hit 425 pounds an acre, eight pounds above 1955's old record. If good weather holds, that could mean a crop of around 12 million bales, a million more than forecast earlier.

PLATINUM PRICES teeter as demand lags. In a fortnight the price has dropped $8 an ounce to $84. Dealers fear more cuts may come, possibly to $80. Heavy imports have swelled stocks, while platinum's use for jewelry has dropped about 20% in the past year. Oil refineries trim initial heavy purchases; many have installed units which allow recovery of platinum catalysts for re-use.

FOOD AND DRUG officials map a new crackdown on antibiotics in milk.

Dairy farmers use these drugs to combat mastitis, an udder disease of cows. This sometimes causes trouble: The Food and Drug folk last year found traces of penicillin in nearly 6% of 1,706 milk samples tested. Often the residue is enough to kill "starter" bacteria used in the manufacture of cheese. One Wisconsin expert says this costs the cheese industry "hundreds of thousands of dollars" a year in lost production.

F.D.A. men say the drugs are safe if the user follows directions; they're now putting new regulatory teeth in labeling requirements. If the problem persists, future rulings may lead to inspection of milk trucks at state lines, one official hints. Lack of a fast, on-the-spot test for drug residues is a big enforcement obstacle; one of the quickest now takes 2½ hours.

Health officials say it's "conceivable" milk containing penicillin could react harmfully in humans who are very sensitive to the drug.

HOT STUFF: Popularity of Spanish dishes sparks new U. S. demand for chili peppers California growers, who supply nearly two-thirds of the U. S. demand for the fiery spice, planted 3,315 acres to the crop this year, up 6% from 1956. Last year's output of 5,110 tons was 40% higher than a decade earlier.

Golf Pro

Art Bell's Income Rises With Influx of Duffers, But He Has 340 Bosses

His Club Is Squeezed by a Housing Boom and a 213% Hike in Tax Valuation

He "Consults" for Spalding

By RONALD J. OSTROW
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BURLINGAME, Calif.—Yesterday, another blue Monday for most folks, was a day off for Arthur Bell and he spent it lounging around his swimming pool. But today it's back to the old grind: Golf.

Mr. Bell is in the position of making a living doing something most consider play; he's a golf professional. Sound appealing? Maybe, but it's not all rosy. Explains Art:

"You could say I have 340 bosses and must keep them all happy. Even Eisenhower would have a tough time with a job like that."

Ten hours a day, six days a week, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is his work schedule. For his toil, the pro makes something approaching $20,000 yearly, which he says is up about 20% over his earnings 11 years ago when he first came to the greens of his present employer.

Economics is, after all, mostly a matter of people at work. One man's job is inspected herewith; others will be given a glance in coming weeks.

Art's "office" is at the California Golf Club of San Francisco, which isn't in that city at all. It's just outside the city limits of South San Francisco. Turn off picturesque El Camino Real and you find the colonial-style clubhouse—nestled between three young housing subdivisions. In his quarters on the lower floor, Manager Albert G. Fry takes a rather dim view of the housing boom.

"We're down to 205 acres from about 400 we had when we moved here," he laments, indicating property boundaries on a big aerial photograph. "A lot of it went to the subdivisions—and some went to schools; we felt we had to sell, or it would have been condemned." Mr. Fry runs his index finger to the northwest section of the golf course. A tract developer who aims to put up 121 houses on a former turkey farm, he notes, "wants an access road running across our 17th fairway and tee and the 16th green." With taut lips, he adds: "We'll fight that."

The Cost Climb

Like many of the other 5,385 golf courses and golf and country clubs nationwide, the California organization is harassed not only by shouldering subdivisions but also by rising costs. This month, the club, along with seven others on the San Francisco peninsula, lost a battle to county authorities. The club's per-acre valuation was boosted 213%, from $401 to $1,254, upping its 1957-58 land taxes to about $20,000.

Notes affable club president James M. Tuttle: "Like all golf courses, we're a non-profit organization, not by choice, but by necessity."

Maintaining the golf course and the club's gardens will run about $77,000 this year, $10,000 more than the 1955 figure. Divide by 18 holes and you get a rough idea of what it's costing the club to keep the flag flying over each inviting green—$4,278, against $3,722 just two years ago.

A 10% boost in salaries for the non-union clubhouse employes has been put through this year by club directors. "It was done without pressure," says Mr. Fry. "We just felt we were not abreast of other increasing salaries." California Golf Club's total annual payroll is $173,000. The 35 regular employes draw $154,000; the rest goes for extra help at large parties.

Art and the Grass

Looking up from a stack of checks he's signing, the manager says the "club spends more for maintenance of the course than any other in this area. This is the Tiffany."

Walk over the 6,425 yards of the course and you note that each of the uniformly green fairways is separated by stately pine and cypress trees, and the greens are without wild blades of grass that would throw a rolling putt off course.

"Art Bell is in charge of keeping up the course, and he's the best," says Mr. Fry. Besides supervising course maintenance, the pro gives lessons and is the owner-manager of the club's golf shop, he adds.

Bask in the sun around their 40-foot, crescent shaped swimming pool with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bell, and listen to Art's thoughts on his profession. Despite the warm rays and the quiet of a Monday just before noon, the scene is not entirely tranquil.

Two of the three Bell offspring bellow from inside the house for drinks of water and money for lunch. Art's deeply tanned, blond-haired wife, Ann, has to coax 15-year-old Jeffery, the oldest, into sweeping away leaves from the deck surrounding the pool. Just as demands for her attention seem to slacken, a maintenance man arrives to repair the family dryer.

Art and the Algae

Apparently impassive to all the hubbub, 160-pound, six-foot Art, garbed in polo shirt, slacks and Japanese vori sandals, vigorously plunges a pole-brush beneath the rippled surface of the water to scrape the sides of the pool. "Have to keep the algae out—they'll ruin the protective white coat," he explains.

Pulling up a chair alongside an umbrella-covered table, Art pours beer into a couple of bamboo glasses. As he watches the smoke rise lazily from his Viceroy, he reminisces about how he grew up with golf.

Born in Honolulu in 1909, the year his Scotch father became professional at the Oahu Country Club, Art worked at and played little else than golf. "My father introduced golf into Hawaii," he says with evident pride. Graduating from high school in Los Angeles, Art went back to the islands for summer vacation, but prolonged

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Burgess Says Treasury Has Made Government Debt More Manageable

But Under Secretary Tells Senators Control Is Not as Advanced as Hoped For

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON — Treasury Under Secretary Burgess said Administration policies have made the Government's debt somewhat more manageable, though not as much as he had originally hoped.

Rising to the defense of the Administration's debt management policies where former Treasury Secretary Humphrey left off, Mr. Burgess conceded to the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, "We have not always been able to move as fast as we might like toward our long-range objective of achieving a better debt distribution."

But, he quickly added, the Treasury has been successful in reducing "the inflationary threat which the debt carries." He said this has been accomplished in part through the cutting down of the floating debt—payable within a year—and the bank-held debt. In addition, Mr. Burgess declared, "we have widened the sale of savings bonds and reopened the market for long-term bonds."

Mr. Burgess, whose job it was to advise Mr. Humphrey on how to manage the debt, also told the committee the national debt, $270.5 billion last June 30, was really not as big as it seemed when the country's economic advance is taken into account. "The sound economic growth of our nation in recent years," he declared, "has made the Federal debt somewhat less burdensome."

Burgess Is Leaving

Like Secretary Humphrey, who yesterday officially handed over his Treasury job to incoming Secretary Robert B. Anderson, Mr. Burgess will soon be leaving the department, though his successor hasn't yet been named. The debt expert will become permanent U. S. representative on the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization Council when he quits his Treasury post.

At the Senate hearing yesterday, Mr. Burgess also contended current interest rates seem high, only in comparison with the "abnormally low rates" during periods of depression, war and artificial rate-pegging.

He said while climbing high interest rates made Treasury borrowings costlier, they were "one of the costs to the American taxpayers of a monetary and credit policy which is the primary bulwark against the loss of untold billions of dollars through inflation."

Reserve Board Aims at Inflation

While Mr. Burgess thus supported the Federal Reserve Board's restrictive credit policies, the independent agency itself indicated inflation would continue to be the chief target of its credit policy in the months ahead.

At mid-year, the board said in its monthly bulletin, the economy operated at high levels with inflationary pressures "still evident." Therefore, it added, "Federal Reserve policies continued to be directed toward restraining the growth of bank credit."

For some weeks now, there has been speculation the Reserve System might turn the credit screws a notch tighter by boosting the discount rate it charges on loans to member banks. Up to now, however, the system has refrained from increasing the present 3% discount rate despite a general rise in interest rates throughout the money market.

One reason for the Board's reluctance may be the political considerations involved. Democrats are using the Senate Finance Committee study as a forum to attack high interest rates. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin is expected to follow Mr. Burgess as the committee's next witness.

In its July bulletin, the Board said mid-year "reflected an economy operating at high levels of income and employment under continuing upward pressure on prices."

Business outlays for plant and equipment continued to expand, the bulletin reported, though at a much less rapid pace than a year earlier. Spending for business inventories was less than a year ago.

But, the Board said, total demand was increased "significantly" by rising exports and higher Government spending. Added inflationary pressures, the report continued, came from a lower Federal cash surplus, less debt retirement, and a "sizable volume" of new cash borrowing by the Treasury.

Burgess Uses Charts, Slides

Armed with charts and slides, Mr. Burgess took all morning to present his 33-page case for Administration policies. Today he's likely to run into some stiff questioning by Sen. Byrd (D., Va.) and Sen. Kerr (D., Okla.), both of whom have expressed displeasure at the high rates paid by the Treasury in its recent refinancing, and at rising interest payments on the national debt in general.

For the most part, Mr. Burgess wove in with his defense of Treasury debt policies a short history of the national debt and a lecture on the ABC's of debt management.

Dealing with up-to-date events, he said the Treasury will have to tap the money market for "tax anticipation financing" within the next few months. He gave no further details.

He also told the Senators the Treasurer's just-concluded $24 billion refunding job was "successful," although he conceded the interest rates would add about $250 million to Uncle Sam's $7.3 billion of annual interest payments on the national debt. The new issues, ranging from 3⅝% to 4% interest for four-month to four-year maturities, he said, will raise the average interest rate on the public debt to 2.8% from 2.7%.

Anderson Sells Humphrey Bond as First Official Act

WASHINGTON—Robert B. Anderson took over as Secretary of the Treasury yesterday and promptly pulled off a Treasury financing scheme that netted Uncle Sam $75.

After the new Treasury boss was sworn in at a White House ceremony, his first official act was to sell a $100 Series E savings bond to his predecessor, George M. Humphrey. The outgoing Treasury chief was prohibited from acquiring Government securities while he was Secretary.

In making the purchase for $75, Mr. Humphrey benefited from recently-instituted higher savings bond interest rates he had promoted to help spur sales. However, his purchase notwithstanding, bond cash-ins are still exceeding sales despite the interest rate boost.

Mr. Humphrey took his bond with him to become board chairman of National Steel Corp., a company he helped organize.

Iran Approves Oil Bill

TEHRAN—(AP)—After two days of debate, the Iranian Senate approved a new oil bill authorizing the government to negotiate with foreign firms to exploit new oil resources in all parts of the country other than those covered by the present consortium in south west Iran. The lower house has already ratified this bill.

Today's Index
Regular Features
• • •
Tuesday, July 30, 1957

Most of Struck Cement Plants Expected to Be In Operation in Week

More Concerns Settle With Union; Mediator Says Lone Star Agrees On Pact at Nazareth, Pa., Plant

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

Cement plant workers started back to work in many plants as increasing numbers of cement companies arranged settlements with locals of the United Cement, Lime and Gyspum Workers Union.

Union and company officials expected most of the 71 plants idled in the five-week strike of 16,000 workers to be in operation by the beginning of next week.

The big break in the dispute came over the weekend when Universal Atlas Cement Co., large subsidiary of United States Steel Corp., reached an agreement with the union which is setting the pattern.

Federal mediators reported yesterday that Lone Star Cement Co., also one of the largest in the industry, had settled with the union on a contract for its Nazareth, Pa., plant. Lone Star had indicated earlier to the union that it was prepared to accept the "basic outline" of the Universal Atlas settlement.

Union spokesmen said the Lone Star agreement awaited only ratification by local members. The company said it would use the agreement as a basis for bargaining at seven other struck plants.

Workers Return

Workers have returned to work at Universal Atlas' Northampton, Pa., plant, one of the largest in Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley region, an important cement producing area. At the Bath, Pa., plant of Keystone, Portland Cement Co. negotiators have reached a similar agreement that has been ratified by the Bath local, according to the union.

By late yesterday, tentative agreements had also been reported with Giant Portland Cement Co. at Egypt, Pa., and Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Co. at Cementon, Pa.

Penn-Dixie Cement Corp. announced workers returned to plants at Kingsport, Tenn., and Clinchfield, Ga., yesterday following agreement with the union and operations are expected to resume at six other struck plants by the end of the week. Penn-Dixie was the first major producer to be struck by the union and eight of its 10 plants have been idle since mid-May, while one was idle from May until mid-July.

Settlements in New York

In New York's Hudson River Valley region, another important producing center, agreements with striking locals were reached yesterday at a plant of Lehigh Portland Cement Corp. at Saugerties and North American Cement Corp.'s Catskill, N. Y., plant.

Federal mediators in the Lehigh Valley and the Hudson River Valley regions said a general settlement appears on the way as soon as company and union officials can negotiate new contracts.

Both Penn-Dixie and Universal Atlas are beginning shipments immediately. A Penn-Dixie official stated he expected no dislocation in supplies while plants were being started up since most plants had about a month's supply in storage bins.

In San Francisco, Calaveras Cement Co. announced that it has concluded an agreement with the cement workers covering the coming year. The agreement, similar to those signed by other cement operators in the San Francisco area who have arrived at settlements, calls for a 16.44 cents an hour increase, including fringe benefits. The agreement, retroactive to May 1, covers about 300 Calaveras Cement workers. Four major southern California cement companies have signed wage agreements with the cement workers. These also follow the pattern set by the union and Universal Atlas, according to a cement company official.

The California companies are Riverside Cement Co., California Portland Cement Co., Southwest Portland Cement Co. and Monolith Portland Cement Co. About 2,400 union-represented workers are employed by the companies.

Universal Atlas led off the round of agreements over the weekend with contract proposal that are being accepted as the basis for bargaining in meetings between company and union officials at most struck plants in the cement industry.

The key provisions that broke the deadlock over the Universal Atlas contract were the union's withdrawal of the so-called "subcontractors clause" and demands that the entire contract be made retroactive to the expiration date of the old contract, generally May 1. In turn, the company agreed to make 10 cents of an average 13.6 an hour wage boost retroactive to May 1.

The clause concerns the circumstances under which cement companies can hire outside concerns to perform work in their plants. The union had asked for a clause restricting management's discretion in the matter while the former clause gives plant officials great latitude.

President Sets Voluntary Oil Import Limits, Warns Companies Formal Federal Controls Are Alternative

East, Gulf Coast Quota Is 12% Of U. S. Output; Firms Get Specific Figures

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower told major oil-importing companies to slash their crude oil imports voluntarily to specified levels within the next several months or face possible formal Federal controls.

The new plan, based on recommendations of a special Cabinet committee on crude oil imports appointed last month, climaxes a two-and-a-half year attempt by the Administration to cope with the problem of mounting imports.

Not affected are imports to the U. S. West Coast, which cannot easily supply its needs from domestic sources alone.

In adopting the recommendations, the president ordered total imports into the U. S., including the West Coast, to be held to 1,031,000 barrels a day, instead of the 1,245,000 barrels which are estimated would be imported daily if no voluntary cuts were made. Imports to the east and Gulf Coasts would be held to 12% of domestic output, instead of the 16% scheduled by importers.

The scheme is to be in effect for a year, retroactive to July 1. Interior Secretary Seaton told a White House news conference companies would have to adjust their schedules, if necessary, to compensate for any excess imports so far.

[In Texas, domestic oil producers who have been pushing for a cut in imports called the plan a step in the right direction, but expressed strong doubt that voluntary curtailment would actually work. Story below.]

Imports of residual fuel oil, once controversial, aren't involved in the latest plan. Defense Mobilizer Gordon Gray recently stated imports of this heavy oil, used by industry, no longer threaten national security.

Security Needs Cited

The committee's report stated, "If we are to have enough oil to meet our national security needs, there must be a limitation on (crude) imports that will insure a proper balance between imports and domestic production."

Rejecting the suggestion imports should be allowed to rise to conserve U. S. oil reserves, the group said unlimited imports "would result in a sharp decline in domestic exploration by private enterprise because the industry would have no assurance of an adequate market for domestic oil after discoveries had been made."

By far the sharpest impact of the new voluntary scheme will be on seven major companies long established in the oil-importing business. For the first time since it tried a voluntary plan for limiting imports early in 1955, the Administration has spelled out specific quantitative limits for each of the seven.

Over-all, these major importers would have to cut imports approximately 10% below the 1954-56 level and about 22% below the amount they planned to import in the second half of this year. The report leaves it to the companies where to make the deepest cuts in imports—from the Middle East, Canada or Venezuela.

Effect on Gulf Oil

The biggest importer in this group, Gulf Oil Corp., would have to hold imports under the one-year plan to 111,600 barrels a day, or sharply under the 153,000 barrels it had scheduled for the last half of 1957. Gulf's oil imports averaged 129,000 barrels a day in 1956.

The other six companies affected in roughly the same proportions are Atlantic Refining Co., Sinclair Oil Corp., Socony Mobil Oil Co., Standard of California, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) and the Texas Co. Total imports by the seven would be limited to 493,100 barrels a day, instead of the 630,100 barrels they had scheduled. In 1956 the seven imported at the rate of 547,800 barrels a day.

Here's how the voluntary plan will limit imports for the six major importing companies, other than Gulf, compared with their planned imports and 1956 daily averages:

Atlantic, 58,900, 75,700 and 69,400; Sinclair, 62,200, 74,600 and 73,500; Socony, 67,100, 78,900 and 65,000; Standard of California, 66,800; 86,000 and 75,300; Standard (New Jersey), 72,000, 87,000 and 79,900; Texas, 54,500, 74,900 and 64,200.

Effect on "New" Importers

The voluntary plan lets 15 so-called "new" importers — companies which began getting part of their crude from abroad within the last three years — continue to increase their imports, but not as much as they planned.

Imports by all the "new" importers would be permitted to rise only to 262,600 barrels a day, instead of the planned 340,600 barrels. In 1956 imports by this group totaled 186,000 barrels a day. Largest importer in the group is Sun Oil Co., which imported an average of 38,400 barrels a day in 1956 and had planned to boost imports to 58,400 barrels. Instead, Sun will be permitted to boost them only to 50,400 barrels a day.

Tidewater Oil Co., which imported 22,200 barrels daily in 1956, had scheduled a whopping increase to 84,600 barrels. Instead the company would have to hold imports to 34,200 barrels.

This group includes five companies which get all their imported crude from Canada. These would be permitted to import the same amount they had scheduled. All others would have to trim their importing plans.

Interior Secretary Seaton—charged by the President with administering the plan—said at the White House that although the plan nominally runs for a year, the Administration should know "within several months" whether importers are falling in line. "I believe the industry would participate in this plan," he told newsmen, in view of the fact that "this is in the interest of national security."

Cabinet Committee Continued

If the plan appears not to be working, he added, the Cabinet committee—which was continued in existence for the time being—can be reconvened to see what action should be taken.

While it failed to indicate what form direct controls might take, the committee told the President "unless the importing companies comply voluntarily with the import limitation plan . . . you should find that there is a threat to the national security."

The Cabinet group didn't say why it favored a voluntary approach at this time. Asked about this, Mr. Seaton told newsmen, "Speaking for myself, I would want to exhaust every possibility of a voluntary plan before going into mandatory controls." Under the new scheme, he noted, his department will receive monthly reports on imports from the companies involved.

When he ordered the Cabinet group study last April, the President said, "it seems to me that there would be advantages" in a voluntary method of controlling imports.

The Eisenhower Administration first tried a voluntary approach to limiting oil imports in February, 1955, following the study made by a special Presidential advisory committee. This plan, yesterday's report said, "worked with reasonable success until the middle of 1956," when companies began raising their imports sharply.

The new voluntary plan is a partial concession to the importers in that it boosts to 12% the allowable ratio of imports to domestic output. Under the old plan the ratio had been 10.34%.

Oil Men Express Doubt

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

DALLAS — Southwest oil officials in favor of immediate restrictions on crude oil imports expressed doubt that the Administration's voluntary 10% reduction in a year program would be effective.

They noted past requests for voluntary import cutbacks have failed to stem the flow of foreign oil into the U. S.

"Of course, we're happy that something has been done. It recognizes the problem," said Jerome J. O'Brien, president of the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association. "But we're convinced that voluntary controls won't work, so we're not even going to slow up our efforts." T.I.P.R.O. has been one of the major groups of domestic producers fighting the current level of crude oil imports.

Mr. O'Brien charged also that exempting the West Coast is "an unsound principle."

"There is just no logical reason for continuing to excuse imports on the grounds of a production deficiency in California when there is plenty of domestic oil readily available if and when imports are curtailed to the point where our Texas oil is desirable in California," Mr. O'Brien said. He had reference to the proposed construction of a west Texas-California pipeline.

Other producers were more emphatic in their opposition of the President's announcement. "It's a pure washout," said Roland Rodman, president of Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp., Oklahoma City. He said well completions so far this year are some 3,000 wells behind last year and added: "If the President wants to completely paralyze the drilling in this country, this is the way to do it," he said.

Robert McDowell, president of D-X Sunray Oil, a subsidiary of Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co., Tulsa, commented, "I'm very skeptical of any voluntary program. How are you going to deal with the newcomers? As much as I hate to say it—I'm not for Federal controls more than anyone else—but if imports are going to be restricted, the Government is going to have to assume the distasteful task of policing them."

Gulf Oil's Comment

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PITTSBURGH — President Eisenhower's oil import restriction order will "apparently not too seriously affect" Gulf Oil Corp.'s domestic marketing position, stated David Proctor, executive vice president.

Mr. Proctor said he had not fully studied the details of the President's import plan, but from the details available he was especially pleased that the plan is "purely voluntary" and that it "only runs a short time."

Mr. Proctor said the plan is under study and may result in Gulf's diverting some of its overseas crude production to other marketing areas. Gulf also may seek up to step up its domestic production, or make increased purchases from other U. S. suppliers, he said.

Sales Rise in Colored Yarn Cloth Boosts Hope for Upturn in Textiles

But No Pickup Appears for Unfinished Fabrics; Prices In Industrial Lines Slip

By GEORGE J. CHURCH
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—"Our business is so bad that I wonder if the textile industry may be feeling the first effects of a general depression."

"Our business is picking up so well that I think it may indicate a general improvement in the offing for all types of textiles."

These contradictory comments come from executives of two big cotton mills—the first a weaver of heavy industrial cloth, and the other a producer of finished clothing fabrics. They illustrate a puzzling conflict in sales and price trends that cotton cloth men are experiencing as they head into what may be a critical marketing period.

Mill officials, selling agents and textile brokers for weeks have been predicting an August break in the general lethargy that has ruled the cotton cloth market since late last October. Some signs that might point to such an upturn have been appearing recently among mills turning out such finished cloth as corduroy, denim and dress fabrics woven from colored yarns.

But to date this pick-up hasn't been reflected in the key Worth Street trading market for unfinished cotton apparel fabrics. And in the industrial-cloth field, prices have been slipping a bit lower on duck and sheeting fabrics, leading some mills to consider an August production cutback on top of the heavy curtailments already effected this year.

Hopeful Sign Cited

The most hopeful sign on the textile horizon at present is a sustained upswing in volume of finished, colored yarn fabrics. "Our sales of colored yarn goods have been strong for the past nine weeks," reports Harry Ferguson, vice president of Dan River Mills, Inc., a leading producer in this style field. "Demand from men's sport shirt manufacturers has been good all along, but up to eight weeks or so ago, orders from women's dress makers had been slow for a year. However, the dress people have had a successful sales season, and we're tickled to death that they're buying actively, too, now."

Colored yarn men say the sales upturn has been strong enough to support a 2% to 4% price increase on ginghams put into effect early this month. And some executives say that because of differences in manufacturing schedules, the colored yarn mills might well feel a general upturn before other cotton cloth producers. "Customers have to order colored yarn goods three months or so ahead, while buyers of cloth to be printed, for instance, don't have to order until three or four weeks before they'll need the goods," one official explains.

Similiar improvement is occurring on long-depressed corduroy and denim fabrics. Corduroy producers in mid-June judged that production cutbacks had righted their market, and Cone Mills Corp. took the lead in initiating a price hike of 1½ cents to three cents a yard, though some mill men were afraid it wouldn't stick. However, a Cone official says corduroy sales have actually accelerated since the boost, with deliveries on some types getting tight, and a few corduroy men are beginning to speculate that another price increase may be in order next month.

Denim Shipments Come Back

Denim prices haven't risen in two years, but mill men say shipments of this cloth used in overalls and dungarees have climbed back to the level of last year and are now running in excess of output. The mills take this as a sign that a huge inventory glut piled up early in 1956, when garment makers were producing overtime to beat a scheduled increase in the Federal minimum wage, has at last been worked off.

Denim and corduroy men attribute these upturns to strict production controls. Officials figure that denim mills have been operating at only 60% of capacity this year. And it's estimated that only 10,000 looms are now operating on corduroy throughout the industry, compared with 16,000 last September.

"We should never have put 16,000 looms on in the first place," one corduroy man sighs. "That much machinery can turn out 160 million yards a year, and the market probably can't take more than 125 million yards."

It's just such a combination of production cutbacks and working down of customer inventories that executives have been counting on to balance the crucial market for apparel fabrics sold in the "gray" (unfinished) state. To date this market is still lifeless, with the key 80-square print cloth selling at an eight-year low of 17⅝ cents a yard, but mill men continue to predict that customers will show up next month with volume orders for clothing to go on sale in retail stores next spring.

"If there's going to be much activity, it should come in August," states one textile broker. "A season that doesn't open up until after Labor Day isn't good—it means less reorder business later on and less confidence in the market. Also, if the season begins that late it's all too likely that orders will be placed on a day-to-day basis, and it's awfully hard to raise prices in that kind of market."

Industrial cloth mills also have been predicting an August upswing mostly because they expect auto makers to place orders then for cloth to go into upholstery and roof linings on 1958 model cars. But that hasn't happened yet, and meanwhile prices of some other industrial fabrics have slipped below their previously weak levels.

How Prices Shape Up

The going price for a rugged cotton duck cloth used in tarpaulins has dropped to a current 23½ cents a yard from the former 26 cents since the mills ended their plant-wide vacations two weeks ago. Two grades of cotton sheeting fabrics going into garment linings and a variety of industrial products were reportedly sold last week at 11⅝ and 12⅝ cents a yard, down ¼-cent from the prior week's quotas.

As a result, some mills say they've stopped taking orders for these fabrics for future delivery. "The duck and sheeting prices represent such substantial losses that it's silly to keep on contracting," grumbles a top official of one commission selling house. "The mills are tired of giving away a $10 bill with every order they ship. If you need cash quick, you can always sell goods for immediate delivery and take whatever loss you have to, but there's no sense signing a contract to take a loss three or four months from now."

Some sheeting mills also confirm reports that they've discussed shutting down for a week or two in mid-August to reduce production, but add quickly that no final decisions have been made. "If the auto orders start coming in, such a closing would be unnecessary," says an official of Wellington Sears Co., selling subsidiary of big West Point Manufacturing Co.

In the market for synthetic fabrics, Dacron-cotton blend cloth used in men's shirts and women's blouses is staging a price comeback from the relatively low levels it hit early this year. Mills last week were quoting this fabric at 53½ cents a yard for immediate delivery, up a penny from the previous week and 2½ cents a yard from mid-June. Some producers reportedly were asking 54 cents a yard for fourth quarter deliveries.

Ideal Cement Sees Rise In 3rd Period Earnings After 1st Half Decline

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

SAN FRANCISCO—Ideal Cement Co. which recently reported first half earnings of $1.59 a share compared with $2.09 a share for the like 1956 period, expects a strong third quarter recovery, C. B. Flick, treasurer and secretary, told a press conference.

Firm sales contracts for cement on the company's books are more than twice the amount at June 30, 1956, he said, and shipments are in large volume. Indications are that by the end of the third quarter shipments this year will equal or exceed those for the first nine months of 1956. September and October usually are the top months of the year, Mr. Flick said.

For the first half sales were $34,600,000 against $36 million a year ago and net income was $5,487,000 against $6,862,000. Bad weather accounted for an 8% drop in shipments from a year ago.

Ideal, operating 14 plants in various parts of the country, expects to increase cement output by seven million barrels by the end of 1958 to a total of 31 million barrels a year and to reach 40 million barrels annually by 1965.

Stock of Ideal Cement Co. 3,464,859 shares was listed effective July 29 on both the New York Stock Exchange and Pacific Coast Stock Exchange. Hitherto the shares have been sold over the counter. The company now has 10,350 stockholders and the current dividend rate is $2, a year—a 5% stock dividend was paid in 1956.

Washington at Work

Congress

Desert Land: The House passed a bill (H.R. 3753) extending the Agriculture Department loan programs to cover farmers who use public lands under the desert land entry laws. The Senate has approved a similar measure.

Debt Management: Treasury Under Secretary Burgess defended the Administration's debt management policies as the Senate Finance Committee resumed hearings on its investigation of the nation's financial condition.

Dumping: Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David W. Kendall urged the House Ways and Means Committee to revise the anti-dumping law to give the Government more leeway in determining the actual sales price of a product abroad.

Procurement: Staff members of the House Armed Services subcommittee reviewed before the full panel a subcommittee report recommending more competitive bidding for defense contracts and less secrecy.

Rural Electrification: The Agriculture Department reported borrowers repaid $123.6 million to the Rural Electrification Administration on electric loans during the fiscal year ended June 3, increasing total repayments to $862.9 million.

State Aid: Meyer Kestnbaum, Special Assistant to President Eisenhower on Federal-State relationships, told a House Government Operations subcommittee that the states must assume their "fair share" of increasing burden of government or the Federal Government will get out of hand.

Condemned Imports: A spokesman for the National Council of American Importers, testifying before a House Commerce subcommittee, endorsed a bill (H.R. 6456) that would permit U. S. companies to ship out of this country imported goods condemned by the Food and Drug Administration if these goods had originally been allowed into this country.

Minerals: Domestic mining industry spokesmen, testifying before a Senate Interior subcommittee, urged more Federal aid than the Administration has proposed in its long-range minerals program.

Bureaus

Fats and Oils: The Agriculture Department predicted exports and domestic use of edible fats will total about the same this season as last, with carryover stocks down considerably October 1 from a year earlier.

Exports: The Commerce Department estimated June commercial exports totaled $1,671,000,000, compared with $1,709,000,000 in May and $1,493,000,000 a year earlier.

Atomic License: The Atomic Energy Commission issued a license for General Electric Co., New York, to export a research reactor to Spain.

I.F.C.: The International Finance Corporation, a 49-nation offshoot of the World Bank, reported it earned $1,643,000 in its first fiscal year ended June 30.

Seagrave Corp.

SEAGRAVE CORP. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.80	$.55
Sales	2,287,980	2,339,356
Net before income taxes	266,886	147,217
Net income after taxes	155,219	82,871
Capital shares	192,435	149,970

World Natural Rubber Output in May Trailed '56

WASHINGTON—World production of natural rubber totaled 137,500 long tons in May, down from the 142,500 tons produced a year earlier, the Commerce Department reported.

According to the report, based on estimates of the international rubber study group, the world consumed 155,000 tons of natural rubber, or slightly less than the 175,500 tons used in May 1956. Imports into Russia and Red China, included in the worldwide consumption figures, were 15,000 tons in May, compared with 16,775 tons in the year-ago month.

Building Contract Awards in June Rose 10% Over '56, First Half Up 5%

F. W. Dodge Says '57 Outlays Will Top Last Year's High; Housing Construction Fell

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Construction work contracted for in the United States in June rose 10% over year-earlier totals to $3,243,486,000 and brought contract awards for the first half of 1957 up 5% from the like period last year, F. W. Dodge Corp., reported.

Thomas S. Holden, Dodge vice chairman, said "the record to date leaves little doubt that the dollar volume of construction in 1957 will exceed last year's high." In 1956, about $31.6 billion of construction work was put under contract, Dodge reported.

For the first six months of this year, $16,-958,005,000 of work was contracted for, Dodge said.

In June as well as for the first half, contracts for non-residential buildings and heavy engineering projects exceeded year-earlier totals while residential construction declined.

One of the results of the housing decline, according to Dr. George Cline Smith, Dodge vice president and economist, is a "sharp increase" in the ratio of publicly-owned construction work to privately financed building. For the first half, he said, 37% of the total dollar value of contracts was for public construction compared with 32% of the total in the first half of 1956. In June, the ratio was 41%, Dr. Smith said.

Non-Residential Building Up 16%

In June, contracts for non-residential buildings rose 16% from June, 1956, totals, to $1,-186,448,000. Nearly all types of non-residential buildings shared in the rise, with the largest gains registered by hospital buildings and factories. For the first six months, this category of construction rose 5% over the first half total for last year to $5,970,747,000.

However, Dr. Smith said manufacturing buildings did not share in the first half rise, declining 6% below the first half of 1956. He said the 1957 total for plant buildings would not exceed that for 1956 indicating a possible future slowdown in plant expansion.

School construction, which is figured in the non-residential category, rose 11% in June and 5% for the half above similar periods of last year, "which is about what was expected," Dr. Smith said.

Heavy engineering work so far this year is showing the greatest gains of any type of construction over last year figures, according to the Dodge surveys, and is largely responsible for sparking the continued health of the construction industry. In June, heavy construction contracts rose 25% to $901,989,000 and for the half shows a gain of 21% to $4,503,944,000 compared with similar periods of 1956. Accounting for much of these gains are "substantial" increases in highway work, public and private utility building including sewers, power plants, airports and water works.

Housing Declines

Housing continues to decline. In June, residential building contracts fell 4% to $1,155,-049,000, bringing the first half results in this group down 5% to $6,483,314,000.

In June, the entire decline in dollar volume of residential building was accounted for by a decrease in contracts for one-family and two-family homes. Apartment buildings, however, showed sizable increases, continuing a trend this year toward higher levels of rental housing construction.

The number of housing units put under contract last month fell 12% to 86,549, but the number of one-family homes fell 17% below year-earlier totals.

For the first half, the number of housing units fell 11% to 499,490. One-family homes, however, fell 18% to about 401,000 units.

"For the first half, a smaller proportion of one-family housing compared with all housing has been built than at any time in the past several years," Dr. Smith said. In contrast, apartments in multi-family dwellings rose 30% in June and show a 26% rise for the half compared with 1956 periods.

Advertising Linage

NEW YORK—June newspaper advertising linage was 0.6% ahead of a year ago, but linage for the first six months was off 2.2% compared with last year, according to the 52-city survey of Media Records, Inc.

In June the only declines in the seven-category survey were general advertising, off 3.8%, and classified advertising, off 1.9%. Greatest increase was financial ad lineage which jumped 12%.

The important retail category, including department stores, showed a 1.9% gain.

Here are the complete figures as reported in the Advance Trend Chart of Media Records:

	June	Jan.-June
Retail, incl dept strs	+ 1.9%	— 0.8%
Department stores ..	+ 4.1%	+ 0.6%
General	— 3.8%	— 6.1%
Automotive	+ 7.4%	+ 0.8%
Financial	+12.0%	+ 7.3%
Total Display	+ 1.4%	— 1.5%
Classified	— 1.9%	— 4.2%
Total Advertising ...	+ 0.6%	— 2.2%

Armco Steel Earnings Fell 13% in 2nd Quarter; Sales Declined Slightly

Half-Year Profits Also Trailed '56 Though Volume for Six Months Was Up a Bit; Output Dropped

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—Armco Steel Corp. reported a drop of more than 13% in second quarter net income, compared with the like period a year ago, while sales were down less than 1%. Profits for the first half also lagged behind a year ago, though sales were a shade higher.

The company gave no explanation in its report for the decline in its June quarter net, but officials previously have noted Armco's earnings this year so far have been influenced by a less profitable product mix and high scrap prices.

For the second quarter, Armco reported net income of $15,022,540, equal to $1.25 a common share on 11,988,342 shares outstanding. That compares with $17,418,448, or $1.60 a share on 10,861,541 shares outstanding a year ago. The higher number of shares this year reflects an offering of 1,088,179 shares made by the company in January.

Sales for the second quarter were $202,913,-611, down a trifle from $204,667,132 the year before.

For the first six months this year, net income was $30,510,292, including $473,894 of non-recurring profit from the sale of stock in an iron ore mining firm in the first quarter. First half net was equal to $2.55 a share. In the first six months of 1956, net was $37,097,427, including $2,979,370 of non-recurring income and equal to $3.42 a share.

Operations in the second quarter dropped to 87.7% of capacity, from 101.8% a year earlier. In the first three months this year, Armco ran at 99.7% of capacity.

ARMCO STEEL CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per com share	$1.25	$1.60
Net sales	202,913,611	204,667,132
Net bef. income taxes	30,576,232	35,878,290
Income taxes	15,553,692	18,459,842
Net income	15,022,540	17,418,448
Common shares	11,988,342	10,861,541
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per com share	$2.55	$3.42
Net sales	401,119,030	394,625,478
Net bef. income taxes	61,738,330	70,731,452
Income taxes	31,702,132	36,613,395
Net from oper	30,036,298	34,118,057
a-Non-recurring profit	473,894	2,979,370
Net income	30,510,292	37,097,427

a-From sales of holdings in an iron ore firm.

Nekoosa-Edwards to Buy Plant

PORT EDWARDS, Wis.—Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. plans to buy the pulp and paper-making facilities of the Racquette River Paper Corp. in Potsdam, N. Y., President John E. Alexander announced.

The Racquette River firm, a division of Orchard Paper Co., St. Louis, will continue to operate the paper converting facilities at Potsdam.

Both companies will expand their facilities there, he said. Cost details were not released.

Alcoa to Hike Pig Aluminum Price Cent a Pound, Other Items About 4%

Boosts Effective Thursday; Labor Costs Cited; Kaiser, Reynolds Study Action

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

Aluminum Co. of America announced the price of pig aluminum will go up a cent Thursday to 26 cents a pound. It said other aluminum products will be raised an average of 4%.

The boosts, which had been predicted in recent months in industry circles, are designed to offset an increase in labor costs, which Alcoa put at 21 cents an hour. The company said, however, the price rise would fail to cover all the additional costs that have built up since a price increase about a year ago.

The other major aluminum producers, Reynolds Metals Co. and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., also face increases in labor costs and are expected to announce price boosts shortly.

In Oakland, Calif., a Kaiser Aluminum spokesman said, "We haven't taken any action yet," but added, "we're studying a price increase." Echoed a Reynolds Metals spokesman in Richmond, Va.: The company has prices under study and would probably issue a statement in a few days.

Under a three-year contract signed with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. United Steelworkers Union last summer, Alcoa on Thursday will grant its hourly-rated workers wage and fringe benefits the company figures at 18 cents an hour.

In addition, a three-cent-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment has been in effect since February 1.

Similar price boosts were made about a year ago by Alcoa, following a nine-day strike which resulted in a contract stipulating wage increases and fringe benefits estimated at a total near 46 cents an hour over the three years of the agreement. Reynolds and Kaiser also signed three-year contracts and followed with equivalent price boosts.

Alcoa said in Pittsburgh that higher pay and benefits for salaried employes, plus increased material, transportation and other costs were also factors in the latest price boost. The company estimated about two-thirds of the price rise would go toward offsetting labor costs.

It claimed, however, the other one-third of the increase would fail to cover the other added costs, which it said have gone up between 4% and 8% the past year.

Refiner Cuts Platinum

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEWARK, N. J.—Baker & Co., leading refiner and fabricator of platinum, announced a cut of $8 an ounce in its price for the metal to $84 an ounce for bulk quantities and $87 an ounce for small lots.

Platinum dealers recently had reported their price for the metal had declined to $87 an ounce.

Baker's previous prices of $92 and $95 an ounce had prevailed since a $10 an ounce reduction March 1.

The action follows a reduction of $8.40 an ounce in platinum's price in London yesterday to the equivalent of $86.80 an ounce from a former price of $95.20 an ounce. British refiners said the cut brought the quotation to a more realistic relationship with prevailing market conditions.

Platinum trade authorities here say the decline results from a plentiful supply of the precious metal due to increased offerings coming from Russian sources. It also was noted that demand for industrial use is down due to seasonal influences.

Pullman-Standard Deliveries Up

CHICAGO—Deliveries of freight cars by Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. in the first six months of 1957 reached 9,992, up slightly from the 9,556 delivered to railroads in the first half last year.

American Motors Halts Production of 1957 Ramblers

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. has halted production of its 1957-model Rambler passenger cars. This brings to five the total number of producers who have ended production of 1957 models.

A month ago, American Motors ended output of its Nash and Hudson automobiles. Ford Motor Co. stopped assembly in May of its Continental cars and last week of its Lincoln autos.

In the final week of production, 1,725 Ramblers were built, bringing the production of the 1957 models to a total of 58,267 for the calendar year.

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.41	$.29
Operating revenues	22,281,513	20,324,376
Net income after taxes	3,736,838	2,728,411
Net after preferred dividends	3,133,845	2,200,836
Twelve months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$1.55	$1.17
Operating revenues	91,840,704	84,166,061
Net income after taxes	13,839,173	10,878,202
Net after preferred dividends	11,833,352	8,759,202

a-After preferred dividends and based in all periods on the 7,[illegible]1,230 common shares outstanding June 30, 1957.

Business Milestones

American Seal-Kap Unit Says It Has Acquired Potentiometer Maker

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—American Seal-Kap Corp. of Delaware announced it has acquired a small precision instrument maker to supplement sales of its subsidiary, Hardwick Hindle, Inc.

For an undisclosed amount of cash, American Seal-Kap, through this subsidiary, has purchased George Rattray & Co., Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y., manufacturer of precision potentiometers, E. M. Black, president, said. Potentiometers are components of electronic computers and data-logging systems.

Annual sales of Rattray are currently over $1 million, Mr. Black said.

According to latest estimates by Mr. Black, American Seal-Kap will show earnings of about 90 cents a share in its mid-year report to be sent to stockholders next week. In May this year, the president estimated first half earnings of between 90 cents and $1 a share.

Earnings did not rise above the lower figures because of general increases in operation costs, Mr. Black said. His most recent first-half earnings estimate is based on sales exceeding $18 million and on 870,887 common shares outstanding.

For all last year, when there was an average of 377,056 shares outstanding, American Seal-Kap earned $1.21 cents a share.

Because of recent acquisitions, other than Rattray, Mr. Black termed it unrealistic to compare this year's first-half earnings with the $21,615, equal to five cents a share reported for the first six months of 1956.

D. T. & I. Railroad

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$1,763,101	$1,643,012	$1,[illegible]
Net operating income	[illegible]	277,385	[illegible]
Six months gross	11,284,708	10,720,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Net operating income	1,818,638	1,[illegible]	[illegible]

Dallas Banker Resigns As Director of Loew's; Move Called Vogel Gain

Special Board Meeting Scheduled Today But Attendance by Quorum Seems Doubtful

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Another Loew's, Inc., director has resigned from the board in the current struggle for control of the big motion picture firm.

Fred F. Florence, chief executive officer of Republic National Bank in Dallas, telegraphed his resignation to Loew's President Joseph R. Vogel yesterday. The move by Mr. Florence was considered a gain for the Vogel group in its fight for control of the company with the anti-management group headed by George Tomlinson, a director who controls 5 per cent of Loew's common.

The Dallas banker, who gave no reason for quitting, had been a Tomlinson nominee when the so-called compromise board was selected at the annual meeting last February to avert a then-threatened proxy fight by Mr. Tomlinson.

New developments in the power struggle may come today as some directors, including Mr. Tomlinson, are due to hold a special meeting this morning in New York to air charges and counter charges on alleged mismanagement of the motion picture company.

Nine-Man Board

The resignation of Mr. Florence leaves the board with nine members, four short of the full number. It takes seven members at a meeting to make up a quorum. Without a quorum the directors can not transact any official business. Mr. Vogel, who is seeking the ouster of Mr. Tomlinson as a director at a special shareholders' meeting in September, is opposed to holding of today's meeting. Indications were that Mr. Tomlinson would not succeed in getting a quorum present.

The four directors in the Vogel group have indicated they would not attend the directors' meeting today. That would leave only the five remaining directors in the Tomlinson group as participants in the meeting.

Matters Mr. Tomlinson wants brought up at the meeting are understood to include a report from a management consulting firm concerning the capability of the Vogel management team. He also wants directors to consider if there's any need to hold the Vogel-sponsored shareholders' meeting, and to act on the vacancies that now exist on the board.

Vogel's Charges

Mr. Vogel has accused Mr. Tomlinson and fellow director Stanley Meyer of conspiring to take over the big movie-making concern and of hamstringing the board. Other directors in the Tomlinson group are former Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson, Ray Lawson, director of the Royal National Bank of Canada, and K. T. Keller, former Chrysler Corp. chairman.

However, yesterday there were indications Mr. Keller may take an independent positon at today's board meeting, which Mr. Keller said he will attend. Reached at his Detroit office, Mr. Keller said: "I'm an independent, an individualist. I'll do what my judgment tells me to do. I've never had anybody lead me around by the nose."

A key issue in the controversy is a report issued by the management consulting firm of Robert Heller & Associates. The firm's original report, which was made at a Loew's directors' meeting in California July 12, had recommended the removal of Mr. Vogel as president and his management team. The report had recommended the selection of Sam Briskin, a movie executive, as the new Loew's president. The consultants had also called for the appointment of Mr. Meyer, a Tomlinson ally, to a key executive job, and the appointment of Louis B. Mayer, the one-time head of the Loew's enterprise, as the studio chief of the company's Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture producing organization.

Mr. Mayer has been accused by Loew's president Vogel of conspiring with Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Meyer to seize control of the company.

Report Revised

The consulting firm, however, has revised its recommendations since the original report came out, it was learned. Here's what the consulting firm wrote all directors of Loew's in a letter dated July 26:

"As the situation has developed, we believe the best interests of the company can be served only by ascertaining the wishes of the stockholders. A call has already been issued by the president for a stockholders meeting on September 12, 1957. At that time, responsibility for control of the company's operations can be clarified."

Thus this latest report by the consultants apparently supports the position of the Vogel group. For Mr. Vogel has insisted that the shareholders—and not the directors—should make the decisions that would determine the course of the company's operations.

In addition, the consultants' report also apparently undercuts the position of Mr. Tomlinson. This is so because at the directors' meeting today Mr. Tomlinson has planned to bring up for discussion the first consultants' report, which had been critical of the Vogel management.

The report by the consultants said dissension and bickering on the board between the Vogel and Tomlinson groups had led to a point "where the president and his subordinates were virtually powerless to take prompt and effective management action which they considered advisable."

However, the management consulting firm went on to state "if Mr. Vogel receives an effective working majority of directors as a result of stockholder action at the special stockholders meeting (called for September 12), we would recommend that Mr. Vogel remain as president and he be given full opportunity to carry out his program."

The letter also said, "It is our view that Mr. Vogel is a very competent executive, and were it not for the conflict in the board, we would have recommended unqualifiedly his retention as president and chief executive officer." The Heller organization, which originally suggested Loew's legal counsel be replaced if Mr. Vogel were removed, said it believed that the firm in question, Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin and Crim, should be retained if Mr. Vogel stays.

Mr. Tomlinson, for his part, insisted in a phone interview yesterday that he is the largest shareholder in the company and that he's seeking "only the best interests of the company." The call for today's directors' meeting was issued by Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Johnson.

The Vogel group on the board includes, in addition to Mr. Vogel, John L. Sullivan, Washington lawyer, William A. Parker, chairman of Incorporated Investors, Inc., and George L. Killion, president of American President Lines, Ltd.

International Petroleum

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., affiliate of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) reports estimated consolidated earnings for the six months ended June 30 (in U. S. currency):

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.60	$1.27	$1.11
Est net profit after tax	23,300,000	18,300,000	16,100,000
Capital shares	14,525,606	14,524,083	14,524,083

Trade Policy War: Free Traders and Foes Gird for a Legislative Battle

Continued From First Page

on this issue is for protection, and this is especially true in an election year."

Agrees a free-trading Republican senator: "Election year is the real danger. It's not that you win votes by being for protection—voters take that for granted—but you sure lose votes being against it."

Tougher and Tougher

Even in non-election years the trade program has been having tougher and tougher sledding in Congress as foreign import competition grows for many industries, particularly textiles. Most significantly, Southern lawmakers long oriented toward free trade have dramatically switched toward protectionism as a result of Japanese textile competition. One influential Dixie senator even declares belligerently: "Congress will never pass another tariff-cutting bill."

In 1955, free trade forces had to make major concessions to get the trade agreements law extended, and even then the measure squeaked through the House by narrow margins. This year, the Administration hasn't even been able to get committee hearings on O.T.C. membership. House Democratic leaders refused to budge without assurance of considerable Republican support, and Secretary of Commerce Weeks, spearheading the Administration's O.T.C. drive, was repeatedly rebuffed by House Ways and Means Committee Republicans.

In the 23 years the Reciprocal Trade laws have been on the books, Congress has progressively delegated authority to hack America's tariff wall some 80% below the levels of the early 1930's. And most of this authority has been used.

Imports have skyrocketed from $1.5 billion in 1933 to $12.6 billion by last year, but those figures are not particularly meaningful, for the dollar has dwindled and the economy has grown. Measured against the "gross national product," that somewhat cloudy super-total of America's economic activity, the rise is nowhere near so startling. Imports have inched up from 2.6% of the 1933 G.N.P. to 3.1% of the 1956 figure.

Theory and Practice

The whole theory of "reciprocal" trade, to be sure, is that no U. S. tariff cut is made without negotiating a balancing reduction by some alien land. Just a year ago, for instance, American negotiators granted foreign lands tariff reductions of 15%, to take effect in three equal annual steps, on such items as aluminum, Scotch whisky, and machinery. In return, foreigners agreed to lower duties on U. S. beer, citrus fruits, steel, machine tools, office equipment and oil, among other things. In practice, U. S. diplomats admit, the foreigners' tariff concessions are often cancelled out by import quotas or currency exchange controls.

Yet the Yankee dollars spent on imports have drifted back here rapidly enough in purchase of U. S. exports, which have soared from $1.7 billion in 1933 to $17.3 billion last year. In terms of the G.N.P., again, this is an advance from 3% to 4.2%.

A sort of dress rehearsal for next year's fight now is being planned on Capitol Hill. In September a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Louisiana's Democratic Rep. Boggs will issue a huge compendium of papers containing pro and con opinions on foreign trade policy; the papers will come from Government officials, educators and industry's friends and foes of freer trade. In the fall the Committee will hold full-dress hearings on the subject. So far the Boggs group itself has sidestepped a clear-cut stand on trade policy.

The Outsiders Are Mustered

Meantime, the opposing forces outside Government are marshaling feverishly for the 1958 fight. The Committee for a National Trade Policy, a freer-trade outfit headed by Gulf Oil Chairman Sidney Swensrud and including representatives of leading oil, auto, steel, farm equipment and other firms, is planning a major public relations campaign late this year and early next year.

Already, the Committee says, it is raising more money, is getting more requests for its literature from farm, labor and business groups and is generally seeing more interest in its views. Its officials note that the National Retail Dry Goods Association, consisting of department stores and other large retailers, has for the first time strongly endorsed the trade program "because it is directly identified with the consumer's interest and demands."

Many of the companies represented in the drive for freer trade have a rather direct incentive to encourage imports, in making the world receptive to American exports, or in stimulating a global free flow of commerce. Gulf, for example, is a big importer of oil, having a huge stake in Middle East petroleum fields. Auto companies prominent in the fight have large operations abroad and apparently aren't worried about the rising but still small volume of foreign autos entering this country.

Among directors of the Committee for a National Trade Policy are John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Corp., whose firm has plants in Britain, France, Brazil and Canada; John J. McCloy, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, which finances enterprises abroad; Charles S. Percy, president of Bell & Howell Co., which has a Canadian subsidiary and a long-term agreement with a British firm that makes its products for distribution in the Sterling area; and Ralph I. Straus, a director of R. H. Macy & Co., which sends buyers around the globe purchasing consumer wares for sale in its stores.

A new group, Americans for O.T.C., with similar membership, plans a special push to swing public opinion behind that project. And the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce promises to take an active role in the trade fight; it has hired Harry Hawkins, former head of the State Department's Trade Agreements Division, to make a major study of a desirable trade policy.

Leaders of the Opposition

Leading the opposition, and also laying plans for strenuous campaigns to arouse the public, are the American Tariff League and the nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. The latter group comprises such labor organizations as the United Mine Workers, which fears the impact of imported oil on domestic coal; farm groups like the National Wool Growers Association, which wants protection against Australian fibre; and industrial outfits such as producers of chemicals, scientific apparatus, pottery, glassware, bicycles and hand tools, many of which have been complaining loudly of import injuries. Their organization plans a big meeting here in September to map legislative strategy for next year.

Killing Presidential power to veto Tariff Commission findings "is certainly our No. 1 legislative target," says one protectionist. Adds another: "If we could do that, we wouldn't care about extension."

Just since around the turn of the year, these people note, Mr. Eisenhower has rejected commission recommendations for relief in cases involving imports of groundfish fillets, cotton velveteen, violins and violas, and straight pins.

The protectionists also would like, of course, to block any new authority to cut tariffs further, merely extending the program as is. There is considerable discussion favoring some amendment to order import quotas when shipments into the States exceed a certain percentage of the domestic market. And there's talk about the possibility of shifting final control over negotiation of any new tariff concessions from the State Department to the Commerce Department, in order to give domestic firms more protection.

Some Shrewd Delays

Another side of the protectionist campaign also is taking shape. Spokesmen for industries seeking special Congressional action against import competition—among them hardwood, plywood and wool textile producers—are shrewdly planning to hold back their pleas until next year, partly to dramatize the battle in Congress and partly in hopes that the Administration will be less likely to oppose these particular applications while the general trade fight is on. With similar aims, some industries seeking Tariff Commission relief from import injury may wait till '58.

Both sides admit next year's outcome hinges heavily on how hard the President lobbies for extension. Democrats contend they can supply a majority of their votes for the trade program, and just need an even break in Republican ranks.

Groups backing more liberal trade see some favorable omens on their side. They believe the European Common Market and other developments have made many businessmen feel the need of a liberal foreign trade policy. Increased diversification among business firms has made many more businessmen aware of the importance of freer trade, its backers assert.

"The danger of a major defeat may arouse businessmen and others to support the program," reasons a Republican Congressman. "The danger may also make the Administration work harder than it has, much as the dangers to foreign aid appropriations made the President speak out vigorously for that program."

"Admissions of Weakness"

But protectionist forces think they've important psychological boosts from what they interpret as admissions of weakness by the administration — its failure to push sufficiently hard for O. T. C., its decision to persuade the Japanese to limit their textile shipments to this country, its backing of legislation to put "import excise" taxes on lead and zinc imports, and its setting up of a new committee to investigate oil imports.

"The Japan deal and the metal bills were just bare-faced attempts to buy off two important industries, hoping to get them to drop their opposition to the trade program generally," contends a protectionist lobbyist. "It won't work. It makes us look better, not weaker."

Most of all, foes of freer trade are counting on the effectiveness of complaints from industries and workers injured by import competition.

"I think back-home sentiment is swinging our way," says O. R. Strackbein, head of the nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy. "Those who have something at stake are more likely to do something—talk to their Congressman when he's home, write, wire—than those with just an academic interest."

A free trade lobbyist reluctantly agrees: "There's no question that we find it more difficult than the other side to put the screws on."

Phillips Petroleum's Indicated 2nd Quarter Net Topped '56 Period

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—Indicated net income of Phillips Petroleum Co. and its subsidiaries in the second quarter this year rose to $25,019,207 from $23,233,481 in the like period of 1956.

For the six months ended June 30, Phillips reported earnings rose to a record $53,398,637, equal to $1.55 a share, from $51,565,719, or $1.50 a share, in the first half last year.

K. S. Adams, chairman, and Paul Endacott, president, said the initial operation of "important new plant projects" helped the company increase its first half profit.

The two executives noted that gross income for the first half rose to $372,810,766, compared with $307,954,264 in 1956.

Gross, net and share-earnings were all at the highest marks of any first half period in company history, they said, and "it is expected that they will be at record levels for the full year of 1957."

Higher earnings for the first half, they explained, resulted in part from the start-up of initial, completed portions of new plant projects for production of butadiene, synthetic rubber, ethylene, Marlex 50 polyethylene and natural gas liquids. Anticipated earnings from these facilities should be fully realized near the year's end when construction will have been completed, they said.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.55	$1.50	a-$1.40
Gross income	$372,810,766	307,954,264	430,016,421
Net before inco taxes	75,444,837	71,351,819	62,573,770
Fed'l inco taxes	22,048,300	19,788,100	19,998,000
Net income	53,398,437	51,563,719	42,575,770
Capital shares	34,350,353	34,336,371	a-30,374,446

a-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split on June 18, 1956.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $28,379,430, equal to 83 cents a share on 34,347,135 shares of capital stock, compared with $28,332,330 or 83 cents a share on 34,301,886 shares (adjusted) in like period of preceding year.

Newsgathering Inside Red China and What It's Likely to Cost

Continued From First Page

Time-Life International, which operates on a grander scale, calculates its bill in '48 pushed $100,000. This included a correspondent and photo team in Shanghai, one correspondent in Nanking, an office boy, secretary, chauffeur, a part-time correspondent in Peking and an interpreter.

Nine Say Yes

At today's rates, reckoned on the expenses of Reporter William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American and, William Stevenson, of the Toronto Star during their stay in Peking last winter, and estimates by U.P.'s Earnest Hoberecht, general manager for Asia, at least nine of the 11 American news gathering agencies which had correspondents in Shanghai when the Reds took over in 1949 say they expect to re-establish full-time bureaus there. They are: Associated Press, International News Service, United Press, American Broadcasting Co., Columbia Broadcasting System, New York Herald Tribune, Time-Life International, The New York Times and The Chicago Tribune. The other two—Chicago Daily News and the Christian Science Monitor—say they intend to cover Red China doings but lean toward periodic trips for their men rather than full-time bureau operations there.

This is not a full listing of all the organizations that now want to send newsmen into Red China, at least for a quick look. Even now, the State Department is polling publishers to find out just what their intentions are if the ban is lifted. In recent years, a number of news organizations have relied for Far East coverage on roving correspondents based in Tokyo or Hong Kong.

There are a number of imponderables other than cost that may crop up.

Censorship, for example, may deter some editors, though Mr. Worthy and Mr. Stevenson say their copy out of Red China was not touched. Says the Chicago Tribune's Foreign News Editor, Donald Starr: "We will not send anybody in unless he has complete freedom of movement and freedom from censorship."

Greenbacks and Yuans

The currency exchange rate, too, may fluctuate. In Hong Kong, on the black market, a Yankee greenback buys 8.4 yuan, better than three times the official rate. But these yuan bargains apparently are not available inside Red China, according to Mr. Worthy and Mr. Stevenson. If the Peking Government should arbitrarily decide the yuan is worth less, or more, reporters' dollar outlays would change accordingly.

In practice, as it stands now because of State Department regulations, American dollars first have to be swapped for Hong Kong dollars or British pounds, which can then be turned into yuan. The State Department's restriction is designed to stifle the flow of American dollars into Red China and thus curb its power to trade in dollar areas.

Another imponderable in all of this, of course, is how the Communists will react to any agreement that Mr. Dulles and the newsmen finally reach. The Reds mostly kept out of the wrangle, but may gum up any settlement by imposing their own qualifications.

A further complication could come in the actual transmission of news back to the United States. Today, with Red China's communications service nationalized, the Peking regime will get 50% of all commercial tolls. How the American Companies—RCA, Press Wireless, and MacKay Radio—will be able to pay Peking's charge in light of the State Department's currency restrictions hasn't been worked out. If it isn't, newsmen will have to bypass American outfits and route their stories via Hong Kong for transmission to London or Manila by the British Ministry of Telecommunications, Cable and Wireless, Ltd. Once it reaches these cities, American firms would pass the material on to the U. S.

But supposing all the obstacles are cleared away, what could an American newsman expect in the way of accommodations, service and expenses in Red China? Well, after plunking down $1,254 for a plane ticket, (New York to Hong Kong, one way) $3 for the 80-mile train ride from Hong Kong to Canton, and $120 for another flight of 1,100 miles, he would arrive in Peking.

At present, there are two permanently-stationed Western newsmen in the Communist capital, David ("China") Chipp of Reuters, British news agency, and Jacques Locquin of Agence-France Presse, French news agency. Mr. Chipp pays the equivalent of $5 a day for a hotel; M. Locquin rents a house (for about $100 a month), complete with courtyard, two bedrooms, servant quarters for three, living room and office space. The house has running water, electricity, and plumbing but no central heating. Wood fires provide warmth during the long, (seven-months) cold (it averages 23 degrees in January) Peking winters.

"You've got to be sure to bring a heavy sheep skin coat for the winter if you're going to Peking," says Canadian Stevenson. "They're warmer than those Chinese cotton-padded jackets."

Scotch, Mao-Tai

Peking is not the place for Scotch lovers, for there's not a drop of the smoky tasting stuff to be bought, according to Mr. Stevenson. Vodka fanciers, however, may find some solace (and warmth) in a Manchurian grain spirit called mao-tai. Bottled in a stone crock, mao-tai sells for $1 a pint but, says Mr. Stevenson, "it has the kick of $20 of alcohol."

Traveling, of course, will run up expenses. Mr. Stevenson recalls that a two-week trip last winter, in which he covered 2,100 miles by air and 1,200 miles by rented car, came to $700, including interpreter fees, fares, food and hotel costs.

"Of course," Mr. Stevenson notes blandly, "when you're out in the country you may be eating rice porridge and a gruesome mixture of pig lungs and fish eyes for breakfast," but he adds, cheerfully: "That's the way to get to see the people."

Golf Pro's Income Climbs, But He Has 340 Bosses; His Club Is Squeezed by Housing Boom, Higher Taxes

Continued From First Page

his stay when the Maui Country Club offered the 19-year-older a pro's position.

"The club had 250 members, and the offer was such a good one I couldn't turn it down. In September, 1928, it paid around $400 to $450 a month," he recalls. "I've been a golf professional ever since."

Art and Definitions

Art distinguishes between a golf pro, "a fellow who gets paid for teaching golf and usually works at a club," and a pro golfer, "one who makes his living playing tournaments." He adds, though, that teachers often play in tournaments.

Looking at his tree-filled garden that separates the house from the pool, Art notes: "It took the Bing Crosby tournament in 1952 to pay for that." He collected $2,500 at the contest for taking second in the individual pro category and, along with a partner, winning the pro-amateur title.

Other tournament accomplishments: Winning the Hawaiian Open twice and the Hawaiian professional championship three times; semi-finalist in the National Professional Golf Association tournament in 1947; winning the California State Open thrice, the latest being last year. Says he: "I've won every sectional title in California through the years."

After seven years in Hawaii, partly due to the expense of travelling to the states every winter and also because he wanted experience at larger clubs, Art moved to San Mateo, Calif., where he became pro at the municipal course. Until he was drafted in 1944, he worked at clubs in both northern and southern California. Discharged in 1946, he came here.

"I have some friends who have wanted me to go in the automobile business, but . . ."

"He'll never leave golf," insists attractive Mrs. Bell. "He loves it too much."

"I like the out-of-doors, the environment at the club and helping members—top businessmen, doctors and lawyers. Most of the time it's like a happy family."

Art and the Sand Supply

He admits, though, the job does have its unpleasant moments. "Sometimes a member plays a lousy game, and he blames the pro for giving him a rotten caddy, or complains there wasn't enough sand in the traps. But usually by the next day all is forgotten," he adds.

Other than the 10 hour-a-day, six-day-a-week schedule, once or twice a month Art attends night meetings of the course committees and, of course, he tries to keep his own golf game in shape. Figures the 48-year-older, who could pass easily for 15 years younger: "I'm too old to play in any tournaments except the State Open, the Bing Crosby and any big tournament that comes to this area. I'm looking forward to playing the National Senior (qualifying age: 50) in a couple of years."

"Playing in tournaments is good publicity," Art thinks. "It keeps you in the spotlight."

Though the professional's income from tournaments is waning, he hopes he can boost his overall earnings "by settling down to become a real good instructor. As a golf pro gets older, tournament money naturally drops off, so he stays around the club more to merchandise and give lessons."

Art & the Link Population

Art attributes the 20% rise in his income since he's been at the club to the postwar increase in golfers. "The more players there are, the more lessons you give, and the more money you make," he theorizes.

Should this theory hold true, Art's earnings could edge further upward, for golf facilities are mushrooming, according to the National Golf Foundation in Chicago. And only limitations on the number of courses have kept golf from becoming even more popular, the Foundation thinks.

The 5,385 golf courses and country clubs currently doing business nationwide have increased only 329 over the 1953 number. But 325 courses are now under construction, and 700 are in some stage of planning—the greatest boom since the war years. The Foundation estimates close to 3,680,000 amateur golfers will be playing 10 or more times at links nationwide this year, over 344,000 more than teed off in 1953.

More golfers can also mean an increase in his major source of revenue, the golf shop, which he has stocked with $10,000 worth of clubs, apparel, and a variety of golf equipment. While he is giving lessons or playing the course, one of his two assistants manages the shop.

Golfers can have minor club repair done right there, but major work is sent out. "I'm teaching my assistant Tom O'Leary the art of club repair, which I learned from my father," Art says.

Art & the Driving Range

For lessons, second only to shop profit in contributing to his livelihood, Art charges members $5 for half an hour of instruction. Non-members pay $6.50. The standard Professional Golf Association fees are $4 for half an hour plus 50 cents for a caddy with the player supplying the balls, Art says.

"Here at the driving range they don't need a caddy and they can use range balls," he adds. The range where Art tries to whittle down the par of his pupils looks much like one of the club's fairways. With trees lining each side, it's 225 yards long and 100 yards wide. Out about 160 yards the driver has a pin to aim for. Besides the range, the club has a green for sharpening up putting, trap and approach shots.

During the summer months, Art conducts a junior clinic one hour a week without charge for members' children, from 10 to 16 years. A ladies' class meets an hour on Friday mornings, for which the pro receives $1.50 a pupil.

Art's retainer, he figures, is the third major source of his income. He says it's "higher than that of most clubs because I take care of the course and also pay two assistants." For maintaining the course, he has eight greenskeepers and a foreman. "Each morning the foreman and I outline what has to be done. And everytime I play, I take a careful look at the greens and grounds."

"This is one of the finest manicured courses anywhere," the professional feels. "Those pines and cypress are great windbreakers. You have to hit a straight ball, and it should be long because the lush, soft fairways have very little roll."

Art & His "Consulting"

Art also draws "a small retainer for being a consultant on the A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., field staff. And I get the Spalding golf clubs and balls I use gratis."

What does the pro do for the company, besides using their gear? "Always try and say a good word for Spalding. You push their product, but you can't shove it on members."

You can observe some fringe benefits Art's job offers when you visit him in his cubbyhole office at the club. Decked out in "teaching clothes"—a sportshirt, topped by a soft tan coat sweater, beige slacks, white buck shoes and a brown felt, small-brim hat—the pro holds up the natty headwear for closer inspection. "A men's store gave me this and a gray sweater for posing in an ad."

Another benefit: Investment advice from business-wise club members. "With the valuable tips you get around here, I'm looking forward to making some good investments," Art says. "But right now, with three children, I spend pretty close to what I earn. I have pro friends without families who have made fortunes."

Art and His Swimming Hole

Art doesn't classify his swimming pool as an extravagance. He figures it has saved the family money they otherwise would have spent on costly vacations. Along with decking, brick work and wire fence, the pool took $5,000 out of the Bell treasury four years ago.

For vacation, the Bells take two or three weeks late in the summer and spend most of them right at home. "Usually we go to Carmel (Calif.) for a week, play Cypress Point and Pebble Beach and see golf friends," Art adds.

"We were the second in our block to have a swimming pool, and there are 15 now. I put it in when I could afford to; now I couldn't afford either the house or the pool."

The Bells paid $23,000 for their story-and-a-half, four bedroom house which they built seven years ago, and Art estimates it's now worth over $35,000. To finance the home, Art took a $16,000 loan from the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, which has nine years to go until it's repaid. "Lots like ours sell for $10,000 now, and we paid $3,500," he comments with a grin.

Love of golf has infected Mrs. Bell, whom Art terms "my most difficult pupil." Originally a tennis and swimming enthusiast, Ann started playing golf two years ago. She is already a 14-handicap player, and usually manages to get to the club four or five times a week.

Ann looks pleased when her husband mentions his plans to play the Bing Crosby tournament on the Monterey peninsula next year. "It's a fun tournament, and I can always shop," she says.

Art & His Autos

With a look of desperation, Art sighs: "That's where the expense comes in."

Ann drives a 1957 Mercury Montclair, a four-door hardtop. The Bell's bought the red and white car this month, trading in what remained of a 1956 Mercury convertible after a truck smashed into the side of their car.

Art has his own 1954 Mercury, two-tone green club coupe. Ever since he's been with the club, the pro has driven Mercurys. A member is a Mercury dealer, "and he gives us terrific deals."

Having to arrive around 8 A.M. Tuesday through Friday and at 8:30 on weekends, Art figures he needs his own car. All day Thursday and every morning, except for Sunday, go to lessons. Wednesday afternoon he golfs with club members "on invitation," and Friday afternoon supervises tournaments of 50 to 100 golfers at the course.

Much of his other time, he says, is spent "merchandising, keeping the course in tip-top shape and talking with members. If a man wants a tip on the first tee, you give it to him, but you certainly don't charge for it."

If there is a last-minute lesson cancellation, the pro uses the extra time to keep his own golf in shape. Art holds the record for par 72 course with a 63 shot 11 years ago over the usual course setup. Together with Ben Hogan, he shares the championship record, a 65 played during a tournament when the tees were moved back a bit.

Art & Good Behavior

Though he considers his tournament days numbered, he thinks he can stay a golf pro a long while yet. "My father didn't retire until he was 68."

"A golf professional can stay at a club a long time if he takes care of his job, doesn't drink to excess and doesn't fool around with women. A lot of fine pros have lost out only because they didn't behave themselves," he says.

"No matter where you go, you find all pros are making money. There are more golfers than ever since the war, and I don't think increased costs have affected playing at all."

Club manager Al Fry nods his head sadly when you mention increased costs. "In the last year our food costs have risen in excess of 7%, and some liquor costs 5% to 8% more than it did last year."

Studying an invoice, the manager wonders: "Shreve & Co.? (This is a San Francisco jewelry store.) What the hell are we buying from them?" It turns out the club had a sizable bill for golf prizes awarded during a recent tournament.

Glowering at the next invoice, Mr. Fry moans: Fifty gross of pencils for the golf shop—$62.50. We have to buy that many twice a year, and they're a giveaway item that you don't get back a cent for."

The club has cut some costs, though. In the kitchen, the manager points to an ice cube machine with satisfaction: "We used to pay $1,500 a year for cubed ice, but we bought two of these machines a couple of years ago. They paid for themselves in 14 months."

The club, which must keep its greens green by sprinkling, pumps all the water it uses from wells on its property into a 300,000-gallon reservoir. Electricity to keep the pumps going runs around $5,000 annually, "but we'd be paying in excess of $3,000 a month if we had to buy the water," Mr. Fry says.

After a $200,000 fire ruined the second story of the clubhouse two years ago, the club installed a sprinkler system. Now the fire insurance bill is about $3,000 less a year.

The Dues Rise

To meet the expenses it couldn't keep down, the California Golf Club boosted dues last year from $30 to $36 a month, including the 20% federal tax, for proprietary membership. The club is presently short only 10 of the 350 proprietary members allowed by its bylaws. The 16 social members, who don't use the golf facilities, and the 28 junior members—"boys under 30"—pay $21 dues a month.

To join the club: $2,400 for proprietary members, $120 for social members and juniors who are sons of members, and $800 for juniors without any parental relationship to the club.

Roughly half the club's food and bar sales—$230,000 annually—are derived from renting the facilities for member-sponsored parties, according to Mr. Fry. "Outside affairs are an important phase of our operations. About one of the four nights a week the club is used, it's for an outside party."

Friday tournaments in which non-members play bring the club $5 a guest golfer in green fees. "They usually eat with us, too," says the manager.

The club can handle 400 people for dinner, or 300 for dinner and dancing. The minimum dinner charge is $5 a person, and a dance without dinner runs from $250 to $350. Mr. Fry emphasizes that outside affairs have to be sponsored by a club member, who assumes responsibility. About four or five times a year the club has large parties of its own, and on Wednesday and Sunday evenings, there are dinners for members and guests.

Ladies' Cooperation a Necessity

"We're predominantly a man's golf club, certainly not a country club," Mr. Fry insists.

Club president Tuttle quickly adds: "The ladies are an important segment of our club. Their cooperation in social activities is a necessity."

With dues of $7.50 a year, the club's feminine annex has 100 members. Ladies have the course to themselves on Tuesday mornings and can play other weekday mornings as long as they're past the 10th tee by noon. Co-educational golf is the theme of Sunday afternoons, and about 30 or 40 husbands and wives play the course, according to Mr. Tuttle.

"The ladies are like prisoners in a cell here, given certain hours and days to play," chuckles the president. "When you have 100 of them teeing off at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, it's quite an experience in social behavior."

Lehigh Coal & Navigation

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO. and subsidiaries consolidated report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.42	$.42	$.38
Net income after taxes	924,644	927,929	839,400
Capital shares	2,202,127	2,202,127	2,202,127
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per share	$.63	$.65	$.50
Net income after taxes	1,383,450	1,438,433	1,106,425

Lehigh Coal's report states that in the consolidated Federal income tax return for the year 1956, the amount of depreciation, depletion and amortization deductions claimed exceeded the corresponding book provisions. This excess, plus a consolidated loss carry-over, was greater than the income otherwise reportable for tax purposes. Similarly, these two amounts will exceed the income otherwise reportable for tax purposes for the first half of 1957, the company stated.

Atlantic City Electric

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$.35	$.34	g-$.33
Operating revenues	7,987,091	7,413,123	6,811,754
b-Net income	1,050,537	1,032,508	969,517
Net after pfd divs	844,274	836,245	763,254
Common shares	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,550,000
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$1.68	h-$1.56	g-$1.48
Operating revenues	32,648,582	30,605,441	28,127,230
b-Net income	4,845,847	4,508,096	4,213,128
Net after pfd divs	4,020,797	3,683,046	3,430,722

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges. g-Adjusted to reflect three-for-two stock split in September, 1955. h-Based on average number of common shares outstanding.

Pine Street Fund

PINE STREET FUND, INC., reports fiscal year-end net assets as follows:

	June 30,'57	June 30,'56
Net assets per share	$21.71	$22.33
Net assets at market	13,877,733	12,807,335
Capital shares	639,195	573,624

P. R. Mallory & Co.

P. R. MALLORY & CO., INC., reports for the six months ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.39	$.80
Net sales	38,690,186	32,662,738
Net before income taxes	3,401,904	2,315,496
Income taxes	1,816,467	1,160,079
Net income	1,585,437	1,155,417

a-Based on 1,211,381 common shares now outstanding after preferred dividends. b-Restated to reflect operations of General Dry Batteries, Inc., only for months of May and June, 1956, the period subsequent to acquisition of General Dry by Mallory.

Campbell Red Lake Mines

CAMPBELL RED LAKE MINES, LTD., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.17	$.16	$.15
Bullion revenue	2,323,455	2,225,939	2,007,079
Profit before inco taxes	971,282	917,322	620,394
Income taxes	270,000	243,000	30,000
Net income	701,282	674,322	590,394
Capital shares	3,999,500	3,999,500	3,999,500

For the quarter ended March 31, last, Campbell Red Lake Mines reported net income of $329,655, equal to eight cents a share, compared with net income of $311,701, or eight cents a share, in the like 1956 period.

Philip Carey

PHILIP CAREY MFG. CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per com shr	$1.31	$1.06	a-$1.28
Sales	32,325,168	32,819,291	30,883,956
Net before income tax	2,036,868	1,835,343	2,113,792
Net income after taxes	1,113,868	914,343	1,128,792
Common shares	850,376	850,376	850,376

a-After dividend requirements on the preferred stock then outstanding.

Muter Co.

MUTER CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	a-1957	1956
Earned per share	$.20	......
Net sales	6,641,854	$5,775,334
Profit before taxes	328,767	361
Net income after taxes	152,353	b-79,721
Capital shares	727,000	727,000

a-The 1957 figures are on a consolidated basis and also reflect the profit before taxes of $42,494 on the sale of Ebert Oil lease. b-Net loss.

West Kentucky Coal

WEST KENTUCKY COAL CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per com sh	a-$.39	$.42	$.03
Net bef inco taxes	477,898	562,108	42,085
Net inco after taxes	361,898	364,108	31,085
Common shares	857,264	857,264	857,264
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per com sh	a-$.80	$.99	$.22
Net bef inco taxes	1,038,827	1,363,382	300,218
Net inco after taxes	757,827	851,382	190,468

a-After allowing for dividends on preferred stock now outstanding.

The report states that the above earnings are exclusive of Nashville Coal, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Northern Indiana Public Service

NORTHERN INDIANA PUBLIC SERVICE CO. reports for six and twelve months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com sh	$2.98	$2.84	$2.64
Six months gross	45,112,422	42,823,177	38,502,377
b-Net income	7,308,872	6,990,226	6,138,897
12 months gross	83,420,962	78,963,028	71,294,206
b-Net income	13,454,357	12,380,352	10,956,237
Common shares	3,709,931	3,708,837	3,593,778

a-For 12 months ended June 30, after allowing for preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$2,467,987	$2,976,888	$2,912,371
Net operating income	81,903	257,170	284,025
Six months gross	16,503,472	18,325,152	12,836,290
Net operating income	1,023,541	1,747,778	614,399

Ranco, Inc.

RANCO, INC., reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$.54	$.49
Net sales	6,309,907	6,343,583
b-Net income	543,450	489,072
Nine months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per share	$1.83	$1.90
Net sales	20,169,433	20,324,929
b-Net income	1,831,157	1,903,058

a-Based in both periods on the 1,000,056 shares now outstanding. b-After taxes and charges.

Eastern Air Indicated Operating Net in 2nd Quarter Fell Sharply

Carrier Cites Higher Fuel and Wage Costs, Competition From New Services on Its Routes

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Continued high costs cut the earnings of Eastern Air Lines sharply in the June quarter, the indicated net operating profit for the period being $394,000 before a non-recurring income item, against $2,907,000 in the second quarter last year.

The air line reported for the first six months record operating revenues of over $138 million, an increase of 16% over the 1956 period, but net operating profit dropped to $3,632,000, or $1.27 a share, before the $1,688,000 non-recurring profit representing the net recovery of insurance on aircraft lost in a ground fire. Including the non-recurring item, the net income was $5,320,000 or $1.86 a share.

The decline in net operating profit amounted to 52% from the similar period of last year, when Eastern earned $7,521,000 net, or $2.71 a share. The company cited two primary factors contributing to the decline—a 30% rise in expenses and a drop in system load factor to 61.03% from 64.49%, resulting from multiple competition imposed by the Civil Aeronautics Board on several of Eastern's main operating routes.

In the higher cost items, Eastern noted that wages were up 30% and fuel expense 34%, reflecting the recent rise in prices charged by suppliers, as well as a 24% increase in seat-miles flown over the similar six months of last year.

Eastern declared that the six months' results were a further example of the airline industry's inability to meet 1957 operating costs on fares pegged by the Government to 1938 conditions.

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC., reports for the six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	a-$1.27	$2.71
Operating revenues	138,206,855	119,002,374
Net operating income after taxes	3,632,000	7,521,000
Non-recurring profit	b-1,688,000	
Net income	c-5,320,000	7,521,000
Capital shares	2,857,381	2,771,735

a-Based on net operating income, exclusive of non-recurring profit. b-Represents net recovery, after taxes, of insurance on aircraft lost in a ground fire. c-Equal to $1.86 a share.

Operating expenses in the first six months of 1957 amounted to $129,967,811 against $99,650,279 in the first half of 1956.

Net income for the March quarter of this year was reported at $3,238,428 or $1.13 a share on 2,853,134 shares, against $4,613,882, of $1.84 a share on 2,506,537 shares in the March quarter of 1956.

Phila. & Reading

PHILADELPHIA & READING CORP. and all subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956
Earned per share	$1.15	$1.68
Sales & other income	21,338,009	20,495,455
Net before income taxes	2,801,755	2,225,253
Federal & state income taxes	1,382,156	a-105,217
Net income	1,419,599	2,120,036
Capital shares	1,236,316	1,265,166
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$2.28	$2.67
Sales & other income	40,092,182	38,392,574
Net before income taxes	5,487,547	5,531,800
Federal & state income taxes	2,684,571	a-154,726
Net income	2,802,976	3,377,074

a-State income taxes only. No provision for federal income taxes was made due to tax loss carry-forward. b-Includes results of Acme Boot Co., Inc., from February 24, 1956.

Martin Co.

MARTIN CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.82	a-$1.01
Sales	110,633,009	87,827,737
Net before income taxes	5,136,397	6,070,507
Federal income taxes	2,720,000	3,215,000
Net income	2,416,397	2,855,507
Capital shares	2,922,763	a-2,836,020
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$1.51	a-$1.57
Sales	209,381,343	138,960,590
Net before income taxes	9,445,932	9,307,232
Federal income taxes	5,020,000	4,865,000
Net income	4,425,932	4,442,232

a-Adjusted to give effect to 5% stock dividend distributed January 11, 1957.

Munsingwear

MUNSINGWEAR, INC., and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$.74	$.46	$.56
Net sales	13,894,973	12,284,371	12,560,129
Net income after taxes	316,649	215,101	251,448
Common shares	366,721	365,771	362,978

a-After preferred dividends.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $173,318 or 41 cents a common share as compared with $191,003 or 46 cents a common share in the like 1956 period.

Parmelee Transportation

PARMELEE TRANSPORTATION CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.46	$1.99	$1.88
a-Profit before inco tax	1,164,316	2,216,648	2,077,661
Income taxes	422,855	777,828	715,801
Net income	741,461	1,438,820	1,361,860
Capital shares	506,445	721,905	721,905

a-Includes non-recurring profit from sale of fixed assets of $608,047 in 1957, $1,338,858 in 1956 and $1,125,788 in the 1955 period.

American Snuff

AMERICAN SNUFF CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956
a-Earned per com share	$2.29	$2.37
Net before fed inco taxes	2,393,968	2,470,709
Fed inco taxes	1,224,949	1,257,506
Net income	1,169,019	1,213,203
Net aft pfd divs	1,054,890	1,095,069
Common shares	461,100	461,100

a-After preferred dividends. b-Revised.

Net income for the March quarter of this year was $592,121 or $1.16 a common share, against $683,283 or $1.35 a share in the March quarter of 1956.

Seaboard Air Line

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share	$2.04	$2.30	c-$2.28
June gross	12,658,558	13,148,333	11,706,044
Net operating income	1,617,853	1,924,629	1,892,759
b-Net income	1,377,848	1,667,954	1,645,229
Six months gross	85,146,524	85,271,732	79,258,019
Net operating income	11,205,657	12,512,596	12,314,064
b-Net income	9,775,186	10,977,667	10,785,855
Capital shares	4,800,910	4,768,548	2,365,344

a-For six months ended June 30. b-After taxes and charges. c-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in April, 1956.

Quaker State Oil

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORP. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.71	$.81	$.73
Net sales	12,434,286	14,196,379	11,860,795
Net before income tax	950,713	1,440,139	1,231,423
Net income after taxes	588,213	667,139	605,923
Capital shares	825,000	825,000	825,000
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per share	$1.16	$1.45	$1.46
Net sales	26,373,425	28,298,572	24,791,049
Net before inco tax	1,631,160	2,547,820	2,623,505
Net income after taxes	958,160	1,192,820	1,208,095

Eastern Gas & Fuel

EASTERN GAS & FUEL ASSOCIATES reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$2.52	$1.50
Net sales and operating revenues	94,483,543	86,971,183
Net income after taxes	7,443,673	4,406,532
Common shares	2,732,427	2,613,467

a-After preferred dividends.

George Putnam Fund

GEORGE PUTNAM FUND OF BOSTON reports net assets:

	June30,'57	Mar.31,'57	June30,'56
Net assets per share	$12.64	$12.23	$13.02
Net assets	144,768,385	136,977,866	132,003,042
Capital shares	11,449,061	11,197,628	10,138,322

Fidelity Fund

FIDELITY FUND, INC., reports:

	June30,'57	Dec.31,'56	June30,'56
Net assets per share	$14.62	$15.12	$14.95
Net assets	274,182,686	258,203,910	239,154,780
Capital shares	18,748,720	17,082,164	16,000,419

National Steel Net In 2nd Quarter Fell From First, Year Ago

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PITTSBURGH—Operations, sales and earnings of National Steel Corp. declined in the second quarter, but the company's production ran somewhat higher than the industry average.

This sixth largest steel producing company, with major plants at Weirton, W. Va., and Detroit, reported net earnings for the quarter of $12,607,341, or $1.70 a share. That trailed both the $13,501,506, or $1.82 a share reported for the first quarter, and the $14,858,824, equal to $2.01 a share, earned in the second quarter of 1956.

Sales in the three months ended June 30 fell to $166,490,249 from $176,858,209 in the year's first three months. Production also dropped, from an average of 99% in the first quarter to 88.5% in the second. The steel industry operated at an average of 87.2% in the second quarter, down from about 96% in the first.

Current operations of the company are being adversely affected, said President Thomas E. Millsop, by the rebuilding of reheating furnaces serving the 96-inch continuous hot strip mill at Great Lakes Steel Corp., National's Detroit subsidiary. Mr. Millsop estimated the job will be completed in 60 to 90 days.

NATIONAL STEEL CORP.: Consolidated report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.70	$2.01	$1.61
Sales & oper revs	166,490,249	177,033,747	157,584,750
Net before income tax	23,857,341	29,308,824	23,929,410
Federal income taxes	11,250,000	14,450,000	12,100,000
Net income	12,607,341	14,858,824	11,829,410
Capital shares	7,410,502	7,392,263	7,362,045
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per share	$3.52	$3.92	$3.13
Sales & oper revs	343,348,458	347,639,863	308,392,251
Net before income tax	50,858,847	58,611,410	47,032,871
Federal income taxes	24,750,000	29,650,000	24,000,000
Net income	26,108,847	28,961,410	23,032,871

Globe-Union

GLOBE-UNION, INC., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956
Earned per share	$.84	$.68
Net sales	20,380,274	23,249,985
Net income after taxes	690,325	559,745
Capital shares	824,055	824,055

b-Includes operations of Wico Electric Co., which became a division of Globe-Union on June 14, 1956.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $328,188 or 40 cents a share as compared with $247,213 or 30 cents a share in the like 1956 period.

General Motors Acceptance

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORP. and consolidated subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Recvbles purchsd	$5,007,455,000	$4,902,627,000	$4,957,600,000
a-Net inco aft tax	21,676,116	21,958,771	15,462,579
b-Rec outstd 6-30	4,434,184,000	4,168,710,000	3,338,155,000
Quarter ended June 30:			
a-Net inco aft tax	$9,107,355	10,606,295	7,342,336

a-Includes earnings of Motors Insurance Corp. b-Before deducting unearned income and loss reserves.

Wisconsin Central

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share		$2.99	$3.07
June gross	$2,981,639	2,889,476	2,546,308
Net operating income	220,288	467,124	279,465
b-Net income	70,427	310,987	121,530
Six months gross	16,970,580	16,374,500	14,656,367
Net operating income	795,208	1,557,018	1,610,331
b-Net loss	63,576	c-632,232	c-637,949

a-For six months ended June 30, based on 207,955 shares of capital stock. b-After taxes and fixed and contingent charges. c-Income.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.65	$4.33	$3.09
Copper deliveries	10,468,970	16,533,739	......
Net before income tax	2,553,533	8,386,252	5,843,984
Income taxes	604,900	3,268,500	2,195,900
a-Net income	1,948,633	5,117,752	3,648,084
Capital shares	1,180,967	1,181,967	1,181,967

a-Before depletion.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $949,182, or 80 cents per share as compared with $2,461,000 or $2.08 a share in the like 1956 period.

New York Telephone

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Operating revenues	$219,240,399	$203,669,754	$185,731,916
a-Net income	21,893,686	18,630,694	17,557,481
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Operating revenues	$851,017,113	$788,702,015	$721,553,685
a-Net income	83,696,953	73,032,454	65,164,151

a-After taxes and charges.

Soo Line Railroad

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILROAD (excluding Wisconsin Central Railroad) reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$4,270,854	$4,323,762	$3,762,966
Net operating income	311,048	401,717	620,850
a-Net income	315,637	395,985	610,365
Six months gross	22,707,113	22,147,968	17,753,752
Net operating income	1,475,316	1,318,473	854,285
a-Net income	1,433,885	1,494,765	774,865

a-After taxes and fixed charges, but before contingent interest and sinking fund.

Diversified Growth Stock Fund

DIVERSIFIED GROWTH STOCK FUND, INC., reports:

	June30,'57	Dec.31,'56	June30,'56
Net assets per share	$14.32	$12.37	$13.06
Net assets at market	19,359,306	15,273,789	15,338,635
Capital shares	1,352,113	1,199,661	1,174,821

Mission Development

MISSION DEVELOPMENT CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Net loss	$40,055	$45,306	$67,807
Capital shares	4,934,226	4,934,226	4,934,226

Mid-West Abrasive

MID-WEST ABRASIVE CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.69	$.62	$.73
Sales & other income	4,875,228	4,175,323	3,818,897
Net before income tax	514,283	371,660	458,916
Net income after taxes	254,856	188,807	224,189
Capital shares	370,648	306,431	306,431

Fort Worth & Denver

FORT WORTH & DENVER RAILWAY (controlled by Colorado & Southern Railway) reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$1,814,284	$1,870,510	$1,997,499
Net operating income	32,877	142,648	277,745
a-Net loss	42,085	b-58,943	b-190,147
Six months gross	10,298,910	10,375,647	10,563,284
Net operating income	217,507	692,292	846,092
a-Net loss	231,198	b-210,129	b-344,530

a-After taxes and charges. b-Profit.

Symington-Gould

SYMINGTON-GOULD CORP. reports for the quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.43	$.40	$.25
Profit bef Fed inc tax	a-801,067	a-747,563	a-441,876
Net inco after taxes	429,267	403,163	250,876
Capital shares	1,012,984	1,012,984	1,012,984
Six months ended June 30:			
Earned per share	$.70	$.70	$.53
Prof bef Fed inc tax	a-1,391,968	a-1,371,814	a-926,173
Net inco after taxes	716,168	704,414	533,200

a-Includes dividend of $99,487 on stock of Wayne Pump Co. received in the June quarter of 1957, $94,750 in the June quarter of 1956 and $88,150 in the June quarter of 1955.

Louisville & Nashville

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share	$4.22	$5.63	$3.96
June gross	16,873,018	17,408,722	18,273,825
Net operating income	1,599,949	2,383,333	3,276,818
b-Net income	1,330,748	2,109,321	3,060,687
Six months gross	105,535,983	105,934,390	74,901,492
Net operating income	11,767,283	14,396,343	11,919,233
b-Net income	9,863,691	13,178,915	9,277,977

a-For six months ended June 30, based on 2,340,000 shares of capital stock. b-After taxes and charges.

Pacific Lighting

PACIFIC LIGHTING CORP. and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$2.31	$3.07
Gross operating revenues	224,177,539	221,882,117
b-Net income	18,041,870	21,872,791
Net after preferred dividends	13,851,910	17,804,718
Common shares	6,000,000	6,000,000

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

Maryland Casualty Reports Rise in Underwriting Loss

BALTIMORE—Maryland Casualty Co. reported an underwriting loss of $5,921,887 in the first half of 1957, reflecting unfavorable operations in several lines, notably automobile insurance.

That compares with last year's underwriting losses of $3,466,661, in six months and $2,824,759 in the full year.

The underwriting loss in the 1957 half-year was offset in part by investment earnings of $2,519,338 (up $158,594 from the 1956 period) and a tax credit of about $1,050,000. With allowance for those two items and also for a 40% equity in the unearned premium reserve, net earnings for the six months were estimated at 43 cents a share, compared with $1.03 a share in the like period last year.

Babcock & Wilcox

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.: Consolidated reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$1.46	$1.35	$1.38
Sales	181,431,720	138,743,781	116,346,086
Profit bef. inco tax	19,026,437	15,289,769	15,069,971
Income taxes	10,459,000	8,090,000	7,838,263
Net income	8,567,437	7,199,769	7,231,708
Capital shares	5,886,638	5,351,480	5,351,480

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $3,774,000, equal to 71 cents a share on 5,351,480 shares of capital stock, compared with $3,609,000 or 67 cents a share, on like number of shares, in the first quarter of 1956.

Consolidated balance sheet items of Babcock & Wilcox Co. follow:

	June30,'57	June30,'56	June30,'55
Cash & U S Govt sec	113,208,692	121,736,449	119,102,293
Inventories	187,032,501	70,378,627	45,173,080
Current assets	171,186,229	138,124,064	112,339,710
Current liabilities	43,731,974	34,432,806	31,619,936

Standard Oil of California

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA: Consolidated report for quarter ended June 30, follows:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$1.06	$.96
Sales & other oper revs	419,374,624	352,701,189
b-Profit before income taxes	80,256,154	73,256,309
Income taxes	13,400,000	18,700,000
Net income	66,856,154	60,556,309
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per share	$2.16	$1.93
Sales & other oper revs	838,538,683	686,226,713
b-Profit before income taxes	171,128,987	159,650,274
Income taxes	34,800,000	37,000,000
Net income	136,328,987	122,050,274

a-Based in all periods on 63,224,386 shares of capital stock outstanding June 30, 1957. b-After depreciation, depletion, etc.

Dome Mines

DOME MINES, LTD., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.44	$.46	$.41
Bullion production	2,832,417	2,908,798	2,979,731
Net inco after taxes	861,946	896,709	797,438
Tons milled	349,800	350,600	330,300
Capital shares	1,946,668	1,946,668	1,946,668

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $454,157 or 23 cents a common share as compared with $457,607 or 24 cents a share in the like 1956 period.

Michigan Chemical

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956
a-Earned per share	$.26	$.24
Net sales	2,289,625	2,089,715
Net income after taxes	182,877	166,760
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per share	$.50	$.31
Profit before income taxes	612,395	344,923
Net sales	4,285,182	3,588,997
Net income after taxes	347,295	212,123

a-Based in all periods on the 688,627 capital shares outstanding June 30, 1957. b-Restated.

Illinois Central

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share	$2.34	$3.46	$3.68
June gross	23,105,460	23,837,729	23,632,368
Net operating income	1,566,258	1,940,283	2,333,302
Net inco bef sink fds	1,104,817	1,545,188	1,867,717
Net inco aft sink fds	997,437	1,437,805	1,760,337
Six months gross	144,996,479	146,061,761	142,119,988
Net operating income	9,732,809	13,242,755	14,488,543
Net inco bef sink fds	7,381,580	10,768,023	11,454,307
Net inco aft sink fds	6,637,300	10,123,745	10,810,027

a-For six months ended June 30, before sinking funds and based in all periods on 3,111,675 shares of capital stock now outstanding.

Virginian Rwy.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earn per com shr	$6.84	$4.74	$2.50
June gross	5,421,536	4,465,733	3,890,797
Net operating income	1,717,538	1,270,447	874,669
b-Net income	1,558,554	1,123,561	661,320
Six months gross	33,452,689	27,132,711	20,440,300
Net operating income	10,326,518	7,684,449	5,001,651
b-Net income	9,398,257	6,761,684	3,988,147

a-For six months ended June 30, based on 1,350,860 shares of common stock, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements. b-After taxes and charges.

Alabama Great Southern

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD (controlled by Southern Railway) reports:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per share	$6.72	$7.48	$9.38
June gross	1,633,309	1,651,539	1,590,351
Net operating income	34,681	199,370	166,023
b-Net income	641,445	775,646	736,032
Six months gross	9,427,386	9,326,283	10,613,222
Net operating income	1,010,388	1,138,424	1,628,851
b-Net income	1,507,449	1,677,360	2,103,436

a-For six months ended June 30, based on combined 67,607 shares of $3 participating preferred stock and 156,600 shares of ordinary stock. b-After taxes and charges.

Queen & Crescent

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$3,326,315	$3,629,435	$3,958,280
Net operating income	545,477	677,049	645,679
a-Net income	474,148	548,552	502,428
Six months gross	21,688,122	22,321,725	25,431,331
Net operating income	4,117,759	4,239,717	5,000,394
a-Net income	3,367,376	3,471,634	4,181,812

a-After taxes and charges.

Colorado & Southern

COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY (excluding subsidiaries) report:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$1,138,154	$1,305,252	$1,347,854
Net operating loss	8,555	b-54,051	b-147,548
a-Net loss	8,143	b-61,396	b-149,497
Six months gross	7,638,958	7,605,899	7,366,549
Net operating income	417,567	499,392	902,715
a-Net income	412,723	530,336	896,822

a-After taxes and charges. b-Income.

Chicago & North Western

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$17,517,690	$19,484,205	$20,059,727
Net operating income	414,778	d-149,386	970,870
a-Net loss	82,717	631,044	b-505,256
Six months gross	107,558,835	110,613,645	109,158,383
Net operating income	2,400,112	d-7,219,716	d-291,589
a-Net loss	596,915	10,086,677	3,107,495

a-After taxes, fixed charges, etc. d-Loss.

Rio Grande R. R.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$6,868,000	$6,656,492	$6,334,715
Net operating income	1,203,786	1,129,311	1,071,609
a-Net income	923,341	839,940	751,874
Six months gross	41,295,654	38,429,061	36,609,453
Net operating income	7,907,208	7,062,169	6,238,709
a-Net income	6,220,301	5,308,321	5,010,250

a-After taxes, fixed and contingent charges and sinking funds.

Rock Island

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD reports:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$1.72	$2.34
June gross	17,152,297	18,919,805
Net operating income	788,540	2,303,412
b-Net income	451,886	1,391,014
Six months gross	102,515,102	96,654,495
Net operating income	7,337,386	9,480,829
b-Net income	5,019,844	7,483,366
Capital shares	2,921,525	2,921,533

a-For six months ended June 30. b-After taxes and charges.

Texas Power & Light

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT CO. reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$4,270,052	$4,401,906	$3,630,172
a-Net income	1,004,244	999,227	986,063
12 months gross	52,087,899	48,044,600	42,282,178
a-Net income	12,084,753	10,774,956	10,366,131

a-After taxes and charges.

Prophet Co.

PROPHET CO. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.53	$.51
Sales	11,702,683	[illegible]
Profit before taxes	547,723	529,299
Net income after taxes	262,907	254,064
Capital shares	495,975	495,975

Jersey Standard Had 18% Earnings Gain in First Half

Indicated Second Quarter Net Rose to $1.15 a Share From 96 Cents in 1956

Total Income Increased 15%

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) reported an 18% gain in net income for the six months ended June 30, this year.

The big international oil concern estimated its profits for the period at $463 million, or $2.35 a share, up from $392 million or $2 a share in the like 1956 period.

Deducting estimated earnings for the first quarter indicates profits for the second quarter of $226 million, or $1.15 a share, against $187 million, or 96 cents a share, in the second three months of 1956.

The company said income and operating taxes, together with import duties, consumer taxes, and other payments to the United States and foreign governments amounted to $1,179,000,000, compared with $1,011,000 for the first six months of last year.

Total income from sales and investments for the first half was $4,030,000,000, an increase of $536 million, or 15%, from the comparable period of last year.

Gross crude oil production world wide was estimated at 2,484,000 barrels daily, compared with 2,286,000 barrels daily for the first half of 1956.

Refinery runs averaged 2,485,000 barrels daily for the first half of 1956.

The company estimated capital and exploration expenditures by consolidated companies amounted to approximately $629 million for the first half of this year. This represents an increase of more than 50% compared with the expenditures made in the first six months of 1956, it explained.

Of the total 1957 outlay, it added, additions to property, plant and equipment were $508 million, while other expenditures in the search for oil and gas charged against current income were $121 million. Over 85% of the total expenditures were made in the Western Hemisphere with more than half of that amount spent in the United States.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY) reports estimated consolidated earnings for the six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$2.35	$2.00
a-Total income	4,030,000,000	3,494,000,000
Net income	463,000,000	392,000,000
Capital shares	196,939,278	196,393,922

a-From sales and investments.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, estimated net income was $237,000,000, equal to $1.20 a share on 196,939,278 shares of capital stock, compared with $205,000,000 or $1.04 a share on 196,306,422 shares in like period of preceding year.

Jersey Central Power & Light

JERSEY CENTRAL POWER & LIGHT CO. (a subsidiary of General Public Utilities Corp.) reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	c-1956
Earned per pfd share	$24.07	$20.34
Operating revenues	19,366,841	17,402,310
a-Net income	3,008,985	2,568,260
$4 preferred shares	125,000	125,000
b-Common shares	4,278,770	3,528,770
Twelve months ended June 30:		
Earned per pfd share	$43.89	$43.19
Operating revenues	37,886,578	34,268,028
a-Net income	5,736,217	5,399,311

a-After taxes and charges. b-Practically all owned by General Public Utilities Corp. c-Restated by company.

George W. Helme Co.

GEORGE W. HELME CO., INC. reports for six months ended June 30:

	b-1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.13	$.85	$.84
Net before inco taxes	1,600,731	1,246,878	1,234,846
Fed income taxes	812,970	627,100	614,200
Net income	787,761	619,778	620,646
Common shares	600,000	600,000	600,000

a-After preferred dividend requirements. b-Includes earnings of Bachman Bakeries Corp. wholly-owned subsidiary which was acquired as of January 1, 1957.

For quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $331,357, equal to 46 cents a common share, compared with $300,412 or 43 cents a share in like period of preceding year.

REVIEW and OUTLOOK

Trial By Jury

Some days ago a jury of twelve citizens acquitted Jimmy Hoffa, the Teamster union official, of a bribery charge. We think it a fair judgment that the public reaction to the verdict was not one of approval.

A few days ago a jury of twelve citizens convicted John Kasper and six co-defendants of criminal contempt of court in the Clinton, Tennessee, segregation case. In this instance we think it fair to assess the public reaction as one of approval.

We think the outcome of these two cases is worth reflecting upon as the Senate debates whether to include a trial by jury section in the Civil Rights bill. For a great deal of that debate has hinged on whether juries can be trusted to do "right."

Yet it seems to us that this sort of argument misses the heart of the matter. For the basic question would remain if both the Hoffa and Kasper juries had each rendered opposite verdicts.

Certainly the Kasper verdict shows quite clearly that jurors can, and often will, distinguish between a case at hand and their general view of political issues; it does challenge the Northern notion about Southern juries in racial cases. The Hoffa verdict does show that juries will not always act in accord with the way the public thinks they ought to act. Neither proves that future juries will convict every man accused of racial violence and acquit every union official accused of bribery.

The truth is, we suppose, that jury trials are imperfect instruments of justice. They will often seem very imperfect to the people who were not in the court room. But when we talk about abridging further the rights to a jury trial, the question is what to substitute.

Perhaps you think Mr. Hoffa should not have been acquitted. But at least his case was heard by twelve citizens chosen jointly by prosecution and defense. Would you find "justice" more dependable if the decision had been left to one man, even a learned judge, given absolute authority to throw the defendant in jail?

Or perhaps you think the Kasper verdict "right." What promise have you that one official sitting alone in judgment would have equally served your own judgment? And even if one judge alone had made the same verdict, would you be as satisfied that John Kasper, standing convicted, had himself been as protected by justice?

On this question history has already passed a verdict. It is not that every jury can be depended upon to do justice. We have jury trials because the experience of men is that, for all their imperfections, they remain still the best means of insuring justice.

The debate in Washington is on civil rights. But as we press on to insure more of them, we ought at least to be wary lest we trample under foot those we have already.

"Administered" Inflation

Economist Gardner C. Means has suggested that the President call a conference of business and labor leaders to arrive at agreements to hold the line for prices and wages for a year or so. This would give the nation's economy a breathing spell from "administered prices" and "administered wages" which have contributed, Mr. Means believes, to the present "administered inflation."

This would be better, but not much, than the suggestion that Congress ought to pass laws granting the President arbitrary powers to set wages and prices. That one would stifle the economy, whereas Mr. Means's would only slow it down temporarily—if it even worked at all, which we doubt.

We have doubts because it strikes us that Mr. Means's definition of "administered inflation" starts from the erroneous impression that "administered prices" are fixed by the seller and not by supply and demand. We doubt that this is so; all sellers of goods know that fixing prices is only half the story. For if they are fixed higher than the people who desire the goods are willing to pay, either the prices come down eventually or the seller has lots more goods on hand than he likes.

Supply and demand still play their classic part in the market place, and "administered prices" cannot control beyond the point where people think it not in their interest to buy. The breakdown in the system of so-called Fair Trade laws ought to prove that; the Fair Trade laws were simply a device for "administered"—or fixed, if you will—prices.

It strikes us that a better way of trying to stop "administered" inflation would be for Government to stop competing with the taxpayers for goods and products.

That could mean, eventually, a substantial tax reduction, reduction in the national debt and more money in the hands of both employers and employes.

But there's a rub, naturally. Before any of this could come about, Government would have to stop spending so much money and Congress would have to stop giving the money to Government to spend. There, if anywhere, is "administered inflation."

Tool for Thrift

Both Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee and Representative Taber have often spoken in favor of Government economy. Oddly enough, however, they are adamantly opposing a bill which could result in considerable savings.

This bill to change the Government's bookkeeping practices was originally recommended by the Hoover Commission; it has passed the Senate and been cleared by the House Rules Committee. The chances are it would be approved by the House if it were brought up for a vote. The strategy of Mr. Cannon and Mr. Taber is to persuade the House leadership not to bring it up.

The reason for these two lawmakers' opposition is simple: They believe the bill would not make things better and might make them worse. But first, what is it supposed to do?

Under the bill, Congress would vote on actual spending instead of, as now, voting appropriations a large part of which are not spent in the fiscal year in question. An Administration could no longer go into a new fiscal year with a huge "carryover"—some $70 billion this year—of appropriated but unspent funds. When Congress, under the bill, would cut "the budget," it would be cutting actual spending, and thus would be restored to Congress its Constitutional power of the purse.

The opponents argue that the reform would be illusory. No matter what accounting system is used, they say, the fact would still remain that advance spending commitments would have to be made for big items like aircraft carriers that are paid for over a period of years. In fact, the bill provides for contract authority for future spending, and its foes contend this would be a looser control than Congress now has.

Now we would certainly agree that no purely mechanical device like this proposed change is going to guarantee savings. If Congress is determined to be extravagant it will find ways of evading any such restraint. Still, we think there are answers to the Cannon-Taber argument.

If the bill were adopted, for example, Congress would have to review each year the forward contracting commitments made in a previous year. This is a check which does not exist now, and it seems to us undeniable that it would be helpful to have such a review instead of just letting appropriations, as often happens now, get buried in the labyrinths of bureaucracy. If the proposed contracting control is indeed too loose, then the thing to do is tighten the bill, not throw out the baby with the bath water.

The most important point in favor of the bill is that the present budgetary procedures are a wasteful mess. The measure may not be ideal—what is in this world?—but it is a useful step. It would at least give Congress an implement it should have and which it might at times use in the interests of thrift.

Whatever Mr. Cannon and Mr. Taber think, the House should debate this bill. It is potentially far too important a proposal to kill unborn.

Who's News

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Commerce and Industry

Columbia Pictures Corp. (New York)—Mortimer Wormser was named vice president, and Bernard Birnbaum was elected assistant treasurer.

American Home Products Corp. (New York)—Kenneth A. Bonham has been named president of Whitehall Pharmacal Corp., a division of the parent company.

Copper Range Co. (Boston)—C. Dewitt Smith has been elected vice president in charge of mining operations.

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (Atlanta)—Todd G. Cole was promoted to vice president of administration and finance.

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. (Jersey City, N. J.)—Eugent A. Tracey has been appointed vice president in charge of sales.

Avco Manufacturing Co. (New York)—Arthur H. Jones has joined the company as vice president in charge of defense planning. Avco is a diversified manufacturer of engines, heating equipment, farm equipment and other products.

C. F. Hathaway Co. (Waterville, Me.)—John W. Kennedy was elected a director of this manufacturer of men's shirts and women's blouses.

United States Steel Corp. (New York)—Francis M. Goodwin, Jr., has been named assistant treasurer.

Chrysler Corp. (Detroit)—Virgil M. Exner has been named vice president.

General Electric Co. (New York)—John E. Lawrence, Boston cotton merchant, has been elected a director.

Canadian Strikes in June

OTTAWA—Time loss from Candian strikes in June mounted to 221,000 man working days from 145,000 in May and 78,000 in June of last year, according to the Labor Department.

Main loss was among metal workers at Arvida, Que., fishermen on the west coast, copper miners at Murdockville, Que., chemical workers at Toronto and steel workers at Hamilton.

Letters To the Editor

How Far Apart?

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Your factual editorials always contain some pertinent points that deserve praise, but "The Kremlin's Vicious Circle" (July 19) attracted me particularly because it pointed up, in two statements, the similarity of the aims of the Russian people and ourselves as follows: "The rising demand of the people for more personal freedom and more enjoyment of the fruits of their labor" and "the political terror" (in our case the income tax and labor unions) "that stifle initiative" and "the ponderous bureaucracy that suffocates economic progress" are problems common to both races.

They haven't far to reach up nor we to fall to find equality.

GROVER C. RICHARDS

Attleboro, Mass.

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Slipshod Service

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Re Mr. Cooke's article "European Amenities," appearing in the Themes and Variations column of July 18, and date-lined "Rome"—he is so right! Specifically, airlines.

Having just returned to the United States from a Flying Carpet tour of Europe—S.A.S., Swissair, Lufthansa, K.L.M., and Air France—I was horrified at the slipshod, incompetent way we run our airports, and the service aboard planes. I have been quite vociferous in this respect; however, most people look askance at me, thinking that all I am trying to do is brag, in a left-handed way, about being abroad. Of course I realize those Americans who have not been fortunate enough to travel on any of the European airlines would have no basis on which to make comparisons. They have become inured to the confusion and slap-dash service of our commercial airlines and think that is "par for the course."

I do hope you print more articles in this same vein. Newspaper publicity along these lines just might make our U. S. airlines do some squirming with the ultimate result of reorganization of services both at airports and aboard planes.

ELIZABETH WRIGGS

Moline, Ill.

• • •

U.S.A., All the Way

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

Shame on your correspondent Richard P. Cooke, and shame on the Journal for paying him for such talk ("European Amenities," July 18). It would be better for the U.S.A. if his passport was picked up and he lived out his life over there. Tell him he can get $10,000 to $20,000 for his American passport in Hong Kong.

In my humble opinion everything costs more abroad. I disagree with about everything he said. Hotels, meals, night-clubs, clothes, shoes, gifts, cigarettes, liquor (in like quality), are all more expensive than here at home. Having been to Europe three times and around the world (in 90 days) within the last four years, I should be qualified to speak. I've flown airlines that pilots over here never even heard of. Give me PAA or TWA, all the way. Lots of the services he speaks of on foreign airlines are the same on our lines when overseas—and more. Evidently Cooke just hasn't flown ours.

AMY C. FALCON

Evanston, Ill.

[Mr. Cooke is aviation editor of The Wall Street Journal—Ed.]

• • •

New Hair Styles

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

The manufacturers of home permanents have reported a decrease in sales but have given no reason for it. In case they do not know and are seeking an explanation, it would be wise for them to take a look at almost any group of women. They would notice that present hair styles require a great deal of cutting and trimming, but very little curl. Since beauticians are the creators of hair styles, this is probably the beauty parlors' answer to competition.

A. W. MASSIE

Midlothian, Va.

• • •

Blinking Red Light

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

The factual and shocking article "Social Security heads for first deficit" (July 17) does not come as a complete surprise to those of us who have opposed the constant expansion of Social Security benefits. Generally speaking, this expansion is caused by a Congressman seeking votes and stupidly thinking he is serving his constituents. Without complete facts the voters even think "it's great," too. Both groups want our government to solve all financial problems, but seem to forget our government produces nothing. It has nothing that it doesn't get from us first.

The eventual "cost" of this financial and political monstrosity known as Social Security could be destruction of our economy. For instance, Chile learned through bitter inflation that it's unsound for a nation to support a fancy Social Security program by getting the cost up to 16 percent of its national income. By loans the U. S. has played "angel" to Chile—but who will be "angel" for our grandchildren in the year 2020? I'm told estimates made in 1954 by Social Security Department actuaries predicted the "trust fund" would contain $354 billion in the year 2020. Under another set of estimates in 1954 by the same experts, the "trust fund" will be exhausted by 2020 and the current contributions that year would be 11.46 percent of payroll, or $2,716 billion. (In 1975, according to your article, the cost will be approximately 8.5 percent.)

Without knowing the future actions of Congress these guesses are financial fantasy. But, as you quote one Social Security official, "At worst, higher costs . . . could lead to . . . higher Social Security taxes." How "worst" do we want it?

An important fact not mentioned in your article is that people are, on the average, living longer. A constantly increasing life span means paying benefits for longer periods and to more people. How far will this throw out the estimates? How much will it increase the costs?

Your timely report factually shows the blinking red light. Let's hope this warning is heeded and our lawmakers will now cease the steady round of benefit increases every time they want votes.

HARRY L. HAMILTON

Louisville, Ky.

Arab D. P.'s

Palestine Refugee Mess, For Years a Bar To Peace in Middle East, Is Worsening

By PHILIP GEYELIN

PARIS—To the traveler just back from the Middle East the scene is vivid: In the dusty street of a mud-hut village a mile or so from the fabled Biblical town of Jericho, children fly gaily-colored kites; a stately Arab woman glides by in flowing dress, a shawl across her face, a jerrycan perched on her head. In a crude lean-to cafe, men sit quietly in the shade, glaring balefully at the visitor in Western clothes.

There is nothing at first glance to distinguish the setting from many another Arab town. But the difference is vast—for this is Aqabat Jaber, largest of the half-dozen camps in Jordan set up by the United Nations to house Arab Palestine refugees. Here nearly 40,000 former inhabitants of what is now the State of Israel are sitting out their lives. In similar establishments elsewhere in Jordan, and in Lebanon, Syria and the Gaza Strip, nearly a million refugees share the same future-less fate.

Now, to complicate a bad situation, financial trouble is brewing. The U. N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees is spending $35 million a year; over the past eight years the United States Treasury has been footing 70% of the bill for feeding and housing the refugees. But funds are running out, and U.N.R.W.A. Chief Henry Labouisse is presently touring U.N. member countries whose contributions are lagging. Already educational, vocational training and other rehabilitation work has been stopped or trimmed.

A financial breakdown of U.N.R.W.A. could touch off a nasty row. For the Arab refugees are the grim personification of the basic Middle East issue—the dispute between Israel, established with U. S. blessing in 1948, and the Arab countries that ring it. Even if the current money trouble is settled, most authorities see no hope for Middle East peace until the refugee problem is permanently solved.

Byproduct of War

The problem begins with the partition of Palestine nine years ago and the establishment of a sizable chunk of it bordering on the Mediterranean as a national home for the Jews. The immediate upshot was the brief Arab-Israeli war, started by the Arabs and ending in their defeat. A byproduct was that hundreds of thousands of Arabs fled, or were forced, from their homes in the Israeli section. A few melted into the population of neighboring Arab states, but most gathered in the refugee camps to be cared for by the U.N.

Today they are still encamped, pawns in Middle East politicking and an ever-present source of violent trouble.

"We must ask you not to talk to the refugees," a U.N.R.W.A. escort cautions the American visitor. "Crowds gather and you never really know what might happen; though it may not look it, this place is very tense."

Last year, demonstrations were frequent—one destroyed most of the U.N. camp installations. Their inspiration is easy to trace: Cafe radios, banned when Jordan's King Hussein declared martial law after the upheaval last April, had up to then been tuned much of the time to Egyptian President Nasser's inflammatory Voice of the Arabs radio program, rich in promises of a speedy return of the refugees to their homeland and bitter in placing the blame for their plight on the "imperialist" West.

Cracking Down

Recently the Hussein government has cracked down on the camps, warning the tribal "elders" to keep their followers in hand. Pictures of Nasser have vanished and in their place are displayed the youthful features of Hussein. But nobody thinks this has changed many refugee minds.

If the camp looks listless despite its latent tension, there's a good reason—its inhabitants have little energy to waste. The monthly ration includes, in addition to one cake of soap, just enough flour, sugar, rice, lentils and cooking oil to supply 1,500 calories a day in summer, 1,600 in winter. The camp's dietary authority figures this is "just enough to keep a man going if he doesn't do anything more than sit around."

Special rations are provided for sickly children and expectant mothers and disease has been kept remarkably well in check. But if medical care became a casualty of the financial pinch, epidemics would sweep the camp population. As it is "we have many problems," says the young doctor in the crowded infirmary as he outlines the incessant battle against typhoid, dysentery and other ills.

Combatting the flies is a big camp project, and perhaps the only diversion the inmates have. Each year a contest is held for the best effort to stamp out mosquito breeding places and eliminate attractions to flies. Prizes—a bolt of cloth for a child's dress, an extra ration of soap, and sometimes gold medals—are awarded for the tidiest housekeepers.

Jammed Quarters

The housing "allowance" is as meager as the food ration. A wry laugh greets the American's question of how many rooms a family of five is entitled to. "We figure it the other way around—how many people per room," is the reply of Yusef Tabori, the pleasant, tireless director of all the camps in the Jericho area. Families of eight or more, he reports, are usually entitled to an extra room, especially after a member of the family gets married.

Some refugees, to be sure, have found outside work in nearby towns to provide small sums of money; a number of them also work on the camp staff, or on such jobs as cleaning latrines. But unemployment is Jordan's biggest economic problem and camp jobs are few. Seated with Mr. Tabori is an aged camp "notable," dressed in white robes hooding his sun-blackened face, pleading for work on the camp staff for one of his tribe members. "I had to say no," Mr. Tabori sighs. "I spend most of my time saying no to such requests."

Mr. Tabori is a refugee himself—a wealthy owner of apartments and business properties in Israel, he declares. His solution to the refugee plight is brief: "The only solution is for us to go back," he says in a flat voice, as if he'd said it many times.

Nobody studying the refugee problem believes the chances of going back are promising. Plans for repatriation, or resettlement in other lands, abound. The Israelis have offered to take 100,000; Iran, Canada, the U. S. and other countries have also offered to accept some. But the stumbling blocks are enormous—on both the Israeli and Arab sides.

Handy Political Lever

Refugees demand that everybody who wants to return to Israel should be allowed to, a move the Israelis won't accept because of the political impact plus the difficulty of restoring their land, homes and property, much of which is in use. Plenty of Arab politicians, especially those of the Nasser variety, are reluctant to see the problem disappear; it would not only remove a handy political lever for them at home or in other Arab countries but go a long way toward conceding Israel's right to exist.

Even negotiating with Israel is opposed by most die-hard adherents of Arab nationalism. Moreover, some right-wing Arab business elements, opposed as they may be to Nasser and his clique, are leery of an Israeli settlement. They fear the eventual result would be a weakening of the Arab boycott on Israeli goods and they don't welcome competition with the busy Israelis. And in Jordan, landlocked except for the out-of-the-way Gulf of Aqaba, there's reluctance to recognize Israel's right to exist and thus give up forever the prospect of a Mediterranean port.

Sums up an American diplomat in Damascus, Jordan's capital: "We might as well face it, this problem is going to be with us a long time." Many officials believe it is not only lasting, but already worsening. Apart from the possibility of U.N.R.W.A.'s financial collapse, the refugees are prime target for Communist exploitation, and the longer their hopes are frustrated the more embittered they will become.

What will be done about the U.N. relief work is uncertain. But even if it's temporarily bailed out, a far tougher problem will remain. Peace, and a really favorable footing for the West, will never be secure in the Middle East, in the view of authorities on the scene, until the Aqabat Jabers and the problem they embody have finally disappeared.

New York City Housing Notes

NEW YORK—Bids for $89,387,000 in short term notes will be received by the New York City Housing Authority August 13.

Proceeds from the sale which includes four separate issues will be used for the refinancing of 12 Federally-aided low rent housing projects in the various boroughs.

Each issue will be dated September 10 and will mature November 8, 1957, January 10, 1958, and March 10, 1958, according to the issue.

PEPPER....and Salt

Wild Older Generation

Once when the times were old
and good,
Grandma spent her days in
knitting
Or baking cookies and you
could
Corral the gal for baby-sitting

Now when you want her,
chances are,
You'll find that Grandma has
a date
To drive off in her foreign car
And show a client real estate
—Patricia Duff McGinley.

Rare Bird

A girl who was not particularly good-looking finally corraled the best catch in town, a wealthy bachelor who had the face and figure of a Greek god. They were not married too long before the girl started giving her groom a bad time, constantly nagging him about little things and generally trying to make him over.

The girl's parents were at the honeymoon house one evening and after listening to a constant tirade from the girl directed towards her new husband, the girl's father called her aside.

"You'd better quit that nagging and be nice to your husband," said the father.

"What for?" snapped the bride.

"Well," explained her father, "you'll never again get that rich and handsome a husband with such bad eyesight."

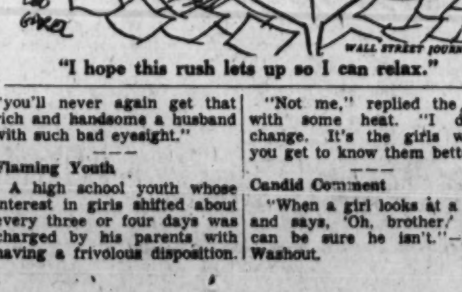
Flaming Youth

A high school youth whose interest in girls shifted about every three or four days was charged by his parents with having a frivolous disposition.

"Not me," replied the lad with some heat. "I don't change. It's the girls when you get to know them better."

Candid Comment

"When a girl looks at a guy and says, 'Oh, brother,' you can be sure he isn't."—Ima Washout.



"I hope this rush lets up so I can relax."

Reading for Pleasure

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Descent to the Depths

"Fires on the Plain," by Shohei Ooka, was first published in Japan in 1952. It is in the impressionistic tradition of Japanese art and is somewhat confusing to read. Its theme is almost the epitome of horror, for it is the story of a man's decline through loneliness and hunger to madness and cannibalism.

Yet, it is the most striking World War II novel we have read. It comes close to poetry in its condensation of thought and action: certainly the average novelist would have spun the story out into two or three times the length Ooka manages.

And in some sections "Fires on the Plain" reaches almost unbelievable beauty and artistry. In part this is traceable to the imagery, and in part it is due to language, for which translator Ivan Morris may be responsible. But over and above either is the creation of a mood, an atmosphere and a deep sympathy for a bedeviled human being. This lifts a subject that could produce either nervous giggles or nausea into the realm where the reaction is, "There but for the grace of God go I."

• • •

"Fires on the Plain" concerns Japanese soldiers on Leyte Island in the Philippines, during and immediately after the American landings there in 1944.

As the Japanese forces based on the village of Ormac began to disintegrate before the Americans, the sick and wounded were cast off by their units to shift for themselves. As the novel opens, Infantry Private First Class Tamura, suffering from consumption, is slapped by his squad leader, given a hand-grenade and told to go off and kill himself. To Tamura—as it would to most men—this dismissal seems the absolute nadir of life. But he decides he wants to live, and before his trials are over, he can look back at that time with longing.

In his loneliness he joins a group of fellow rejects planted without much hope in front of a field hospital. When the hospital is destroyed, he wanders sometimes alone and sometimes with a few companions through the Philippine countryside.

At first there are thoughts of escape through a port rumored to be in Japanese hands. This dissolves as the miserable stragglers are bloodily hurled back in an attempt to break through American positions. Thereafter the derelicts flounder without much hope, hiding from the Americans, hiding from the wrathful Filipinos who set signal fires on the plains to announce their presence to guerrillas, and finally hiding from each other as starvation in the ravaged countryside drives them to cannibalism.

Tamura was never a banzai-type soldier. He was disillusioned before he heard a gun fired. A sensitive type, he had been a dabbler in theology—a Christian in his youth and later an agnostic.

During his loneliness, Christianity becomes an obsession and he undergoes a spiritual uplift when he confronts a church in an abandoned village. In a moment of panic, however, he shoots and kills a Filipino woman and for his crime he further exiles himself, even to the point of tossing his rifle into a river.

But Private Tamura has not yet plumbed his own personal depths. As he wanders, starving, he realizes he is growing mad. And he realizes also that the corpses he sees from time to time are a source of food. He survives the mounting temptation to turn to this ultimate degradation, only to be finally sustained and revived by human flesh through an accident. And when Tamura is "saved" from cannibalism it is through another accident.

• • •

It seems to us that this grim though beautiful novel is more for the literati than for the best seller lists. Its meaning, as is often the case with impressionist works, is at worst obscure or at best subject to a variety of interpretations.

Several occur to us.

"Fires on the Plain" can certainly be read as a straight war story and an engrossing one. Mr. Ooka was himself taken prisoner in the Leyte campaign. We happened to be on the other side there and can vouch for his impressionism insofar as it recreates that locale and the general conditions.

It is possible also to read the novel as a religious tract. For it chronicles the conversion of a "heathen Oriental," as Tamura originally describes himself, to a type of Christianity. One can perhaps make out a case too that Ooka is writing a critique on psychology, with the ultimate degradation of cannibalism replacing the more usual ones of the Freudians.

Whatever view is taken, "Fires on the Plain" is a book which will attract interest and controversy far out of proportion to its 200-page length. And it may indeed gain a lasting place with the literature on the world's wars, as some European critics have predicted.

—JOHN F. BRIDGE

Fires on the Plain. By Shohei Ooka. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

Norfolk & Western

PHILADELPHIA — Net ton miles per loaded car mile on the Norfolk & Western Railway in June, 1957, was 53.9 compared with 52.5 for June, 1956.

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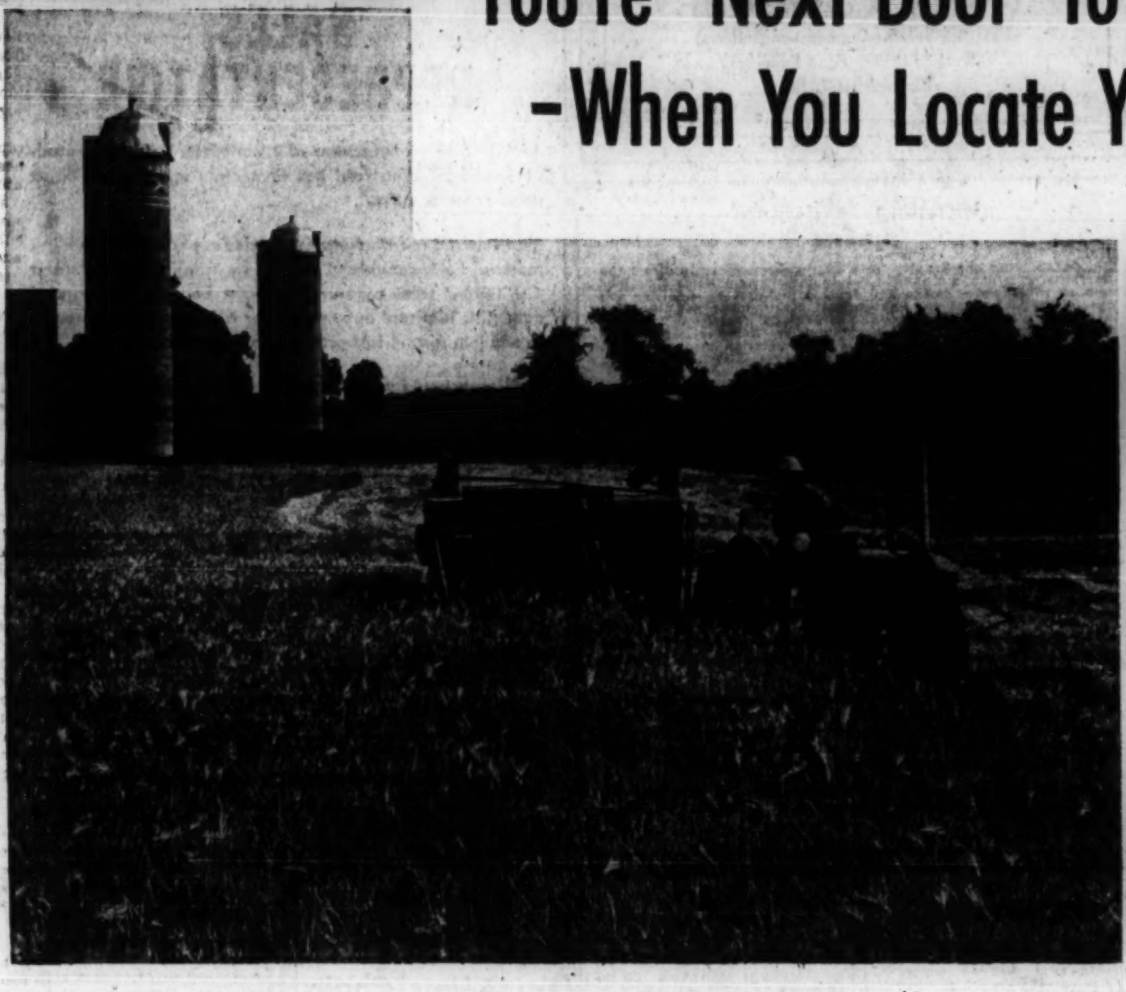

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For information call or write { Robert W. Sudbrink, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce Industrial Committee, Beardstown, Illinois

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You're in a market area of 2,000,000 people in Belleville . . . large supply of skilled and unskilled labor available . . . direct connection with 28 rail carriers, Mississippi inland waterways, major trucking companies and within the St. Louis metropolitan area highway system. Coal, water, complete utilities available in this growing, prosperous community, only ten miles from St. Louis.

For full details, contact { B. W. Hilgard, President, Belleville New Industries, Hotel Belleville, Belleville, Illinois

MAKE MONEY IN MONMOUTH

Here in the heart of the world's most productive agricultural area you'll find an industrial labor force that rates high both quality- and quantity-wise. A leading industry recently tested our workers and found that they have a "better-than-average" ability to learn new manufacturing techniques. Our labor supply is just one of many assets that friendly, prosperous, convenient Monmouth offers for profitable manufacturing.

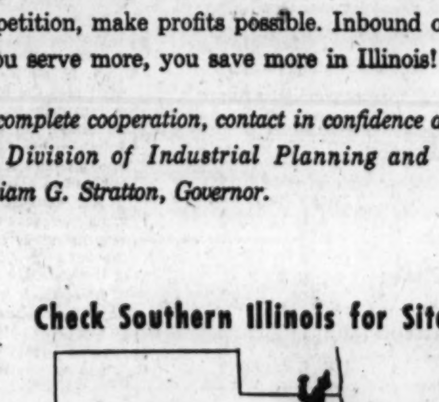
Learn about all our advantages. For details, write { R. A. Harris, Executive Secretary, Monmouth Chamber of Commerce, Monmouth, Illinois

RANTOUL FOR RELIABLE WORKERS

Nearby Chanute Field provides a never-ending source of highly skilled labor with specialized aircraft maintenance training, ideally-suited to electronics, aluminum extrusion or aircraft parts industries locating here. Well-trained civilian and military personnel leaving the service provide a constant supply of extremely competent mechanical and technical workers to recruit. Thousands of Air Force dependents mean an added availability of workers for your plant. A number of choice sites, excellent transportation, lowest-cost municipally-owned electricity, and an abundance of water are additional assets.

Let us fill your labor requirements. Write for details. { B. E. Gates, Maj. Gen., USAF (ret), Mayor, Rantoul, Illinois

Check Southern Illinois for Sites to Meet Your Special Needs



Here in Southern Illinois are many of the assets that make manufacturing of all kinds more economical and more profitable.

Unusually fine transportation facilities by railroad, highway and air put Southern Illinois in an uniquely attractive position for shipping of all kinds. And the proposed canalization project will put inland areas of Southern Illinois in direct touch with the waterways of the world. Near the nation's center of population, Southern Illinois is less than a day away from half the nation's consumers in some of our most prosperous markets.

Raw materials are abundant with vast sources of coal as a primary asset for cost-conscious industry. Expanding utility services ensure ample power. Cooperative, skillful labor is plentiful . . . between 15,000 to 20,000 easily trained workers are available for almost any requirement.

Before choosing any site for your new plant, investigate the many advantages of Southern Illinois.

WRITE THE LOCAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, OR SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, INC., CARTERVILLE, ILLINOIS

MURPHYSBORO—You'll find long-term advantages in Murphysboro located near the junction of the Big Muddy River and Beaucoup Creek. Development in the coal country of the Inland Barge Canal will bring raw materials to manufacturers and carry finished products to rich markets both quickly and cheaply. Write for information to Marion R. Nash, Murphysboro.

PINCKNEYVILLE—The doorway to Southern Illinois' "Little Egypt"—an area rich in resources with fertile farm lands, vast stores of timber, clay, coal and gas products. A "wide awake" community with 12,500 acres available for industrial sites and a labor reserve of eager people with skills to serve you. A growing industrial community with room for more. The Beaucoup Creek Canal opens this area to heavy industry. Contact Frank Woosley, Chamber of Commerce.

DU QUOIN—The "Home of the Hambletonian," America's most famous trotting race, is in the midst of one of the nation's richest coal-mining areas. There's a 1,000 years' supply of nature's "black diamonds" here—a total of over 16 billion tons of mineable coal to serve your fuel needs. Cut your costs of manufacturing—for coal at its source is cheap. For information, Reuben S. Eisen, secretary, Du Quoin Business Association.

BENTON—Need water? Rend Lake Conservancy District, first in Illinois (headquarters, Benton), is planning a 24,000-acre lake of 40,000,000 gallons daily draft for industrial and municipal use. Transportation: Three railroads; 4-lane interstate highway projected. Resources: Abundant coal, oil, commercial clay. For detailed information—R. L. Adams, President, Benton Chamber of Commerce.

WEST FRANKFORT—With an abundant labor force, Midwest market and raw materials proximity, ample utilities and transportation facilities, West Frankfort is ideally situated as a location for new or expanding industries. Plant sites are available and a $100,000 cash fund will permit lease-purchase assistance in financing plant construction for approved concerns. Good labor relations are assured. For complete information—write Arthur L. Hamilton, West Frankfort, Ill.

ZEIGLER—Has the basic ingredients to become a fine industrial community: excellent living conditions—three railroads—good highway transportation—coal and timber—on proposed Big Muddy River Canal—one-half the market of U.S. within 600 miles. Community cooperation assured. Free industrial sites, built-to-suit factory buildings, lease-purchase arrangements with local financing. Write in confidence R. R. Frazier, Zeigler.

It rides with every shipment every mile of the way. It's the Pilot *Frame of Mind* . . . an attitude dedicated to making *service* more than a word . . . more than a duty. Whatever it takes to serve you best, Pilot thinks that way. Because first and foremost Pilot people *think service*. It's their *Frame of Mind*.

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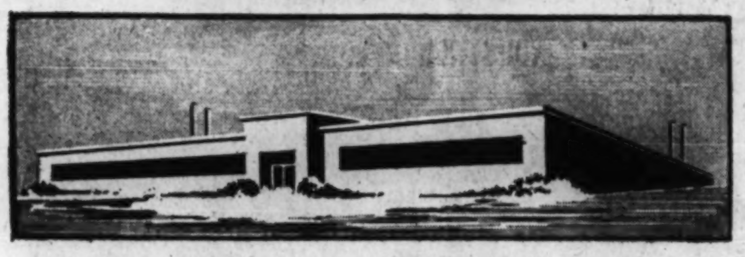

New, Modern Air-Conditioned Plant $5.00 or Less per Sq. Ft.

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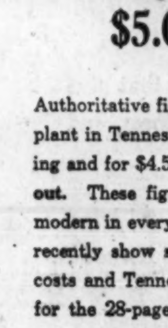

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Please send details on construction costs and your "Basic Data" booklet and folder.

NAME ____
FIRM NAME ____
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FOR SALE

90,000 SQUARE FOOT INDUSTRIAL PLANT IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Previously used for electronic research and development. Move to new, larger facilities necessitates sale

OCCUPANCY WITHIN 6 MONTHS
ATTRACTIVE PRICE

• Concrete, steel & masonry construction • situated on 15.15 acres • air conditioned • gas heat • sprinklered • fluorescent lighting • 9' fence and complete security facilities • floodlighted • cafeteria seats 200 • paved off-street parking for 450 cars • bus service • non-bearing interior partitions • ample power, water & natural gas • plating waste treatment facilities • Approved uses include: manufacturing, machining, processing, fabricating, printing, glazing, weaving, research testing, etc. • located in good labor market • advantageous tax structure.

For complete information or appointment wire, write or phone MR. A. F. SMEAD

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ICC Unit Backs Plan Of B & M Road for Exchange of Preferred

Finance Division Approval of Debenture Proposal Reverses Stand Taken in 1956

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission's Finance Division reversed an earlier finding and decided to let Boston & Maine Railroad swap its outstanding preferred stock for a debenture issue.

Under the exchange plan, B. & M. would issue $28,461,510 in 5% income debentures, due January 1, 2005, and $1,355,310 of debenture scrip for its 271,062 outstanding shares of $100 par, 5% preferred stock. For each preferred share, the road would issue $100 of debentures, $5 in debenture scrip and $5.25 in cash.

The I.C.C. division stated it had analyzed additional evidence since it first denied B. & M.'s exchange plan in February, 1956, and concluded the transaction would "improve and strengthen" the railroad's financial standing.

"Vastly Improved Railroad"

B. & M.'s "present management, which assumed its duties in 1955," the division said, "has initiated many activities which promise well for the future . . . The present Boston & Maine is a vastly improved railroad as compared with that which existed during the 1945-54 period used in computing the average annual amount available for fixed charges."

Since there is no opposition to the plan, it is unlikely the ruling will be appealed from the division to the full I.C.C. The exchange, according to the division's report, has been approved by "an overwhelming majority" of B. & M. stockholders and no opposition has been offered by the bondholders.

B. & M., the Finance Division declared, should realize savings in income taxes from the exchange because interest on the debentures is deductible for income tax purposes, while dividends on stock are not. If all the preferred stock is exchanged, the division estimated, B. & M.'s net income could climb by about $672,234 annually, based on the present tax rate of 52%.

Reasons for Reversal

In first turning down the plan last year, the division had stated the proposed new debentures included "a substantial speculative element in terms of the railroad's past earning record."

Now, however, the division asserted B. & M.'s "revised forecast of future earnings does not appear to be unduly optimistic when considered in the light of the substantial and permanent changes in operations which have already been made, the promise of increased revenues implicit in the growing economy in the territories served by the (road), and other facts."

The division also stated that if the entire debenture issue remains outstanding for the 50-year period and interest is paid annually at current tax rates, the savings from the proposed exchange "would substantially exceed the principal amount" of the issue. The annual interest requirement on the $28,461,510 of debentures would be $1,423,076.

R. J. Reynolds Earnings, Sales for 2nd Quarter, 1st Half Hit New Highs

Winston, Salem Sales Cited for Increase; 2nd Period Volume Gained $28.5 Million

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. scored record second quarter and first half sales and earnings, John C. Whitaker, chairman, and E. A. Darr, president, reported.

For the three months ended June 30, Reynolds' earnings totaled $17,721,000, or $1.70 a share, on net sales of $271,124,000, compared with earnings of $15,952,000, or $1.53 a share, on sales of $242,602,000 in the like 1956 quarter.

This brought net sales for the first half to $507,736,000 with net earnings of $33,081,000 or $3.17 a share, compared with sales of $455,803,000 and net income of $29,517,000, or $2.81 a share, in the first six months of 1956.

A. H. Galloway, vice president and treasurer, said the sales increases reflected continued growth in the company's Winston filter tip brand. In addition, he said, sales of the Salem menthol-filter tip cigarets, which went into national distribution in June, 1956, contributed to gains for the first half.

Mr. Galloway said the recent wholesale price increases on regular and king size cigarets did not affect second quarter results since the industry-wide price boosts came too late in the period.

In addition to Winston and Salem cigarets, Reynolds makes Camel and Cavalier cigarets plus Prince Albert and other smoking and chewing tobacco.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.70	$1.53	$1.30
Net sales	271,124,000	242,602,000	219,338,000
Net before income tax	39,220,000	35,018,000	30,411,000
Income taxes	21,499,000	19,066,000	16,704,000
Net income	17,721,000	15,952,000	13,707,000
Com & Cl B shares	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Six months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$3.17	$2.81	$2.37
Net sales	507,736,000	455,803,000	413,473,000
Net before income tax	73,182,000	64,795,000	55,807,000
Income taxes	40,101,000	35,278,000	30,672,000
Net income	33,081,000	29,517,000	25,135,000

a-After preferred dividend requirements.

U. S. Exports in June Put Near May Level, Above a Year Earlier

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Commerce Department estimated June exports held at about the level of May while rising above a year earlier.

In a preliminary estimate of shipments, the department figured non-military aid shipments at $1,671,000,000 in June. This fell from $1,709,000,000 in May, but topped $1,493,000,000 a year earlier.

The total of non-military aid exports is considered the most accurate measure the Government makes of commercial exports.

Counting military aid shipments, too, total exports came to $1,805,000,000 in June, according to the department. The May total was $1,811,000,000 and June, 1956, came to $1,698,000,000.

Classified THE MART *Advertising*

NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE FOR PERSONNEL, PRODUCTS, SERVICES, AND IDEAS

Employers and Employees Meeting Place

POSITIONS AVAILABLE—MALE

SALES EXECUTIVE

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Leading multi-plant Company needs top sales administrator for major division with sales in excess of $50 million.

This position requires an executive with demonstrated record of success in directing a large national organization selling industrial products to volume accounts preferably in the food and beverage industries. He should be thoroughly experienced in maximum utilization of staff services.

A challenging opportunity providing substantial rewards for a qualified sales executive who possesses the maximum in administrative and personal leadership qualities.

Salary and incentives commensurate with responsibilities and results involved.

Confidential inquiries by detailed letter, duplicate resume or by calling EXECUTIVE DIVISION—Kingsley 6-2300

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(Our 26th Year as Organization Builders)
Western Saving Fund Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
(Agency)

MECHANICAL DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER

Outstanding opportunity for a graduate engineer to direct the operation of a new mechanical development group. Some functions will be to conceive, design and develop intricate mechanisms and specialized manufacturing and packaging equipment, not otherwise available. Will define projects and arrange for their contracting to outside research and development agencies. Will investigate possible applications of the principles of automation throughout the plant. We are only interested in a man possessing the following minimum qualifications:

Supervisory experience in development work, knowledge of machine shop techniques; experience in packaging machinery is highly desirable. Applicants should have a good imagination, and a genuine interest in developing new equipment.

Salary from $10,000, liberal benefit program, secure employment. Send complete resume to—

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER,
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,
BOX 118, R.P. ANNEX, DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DIRECTOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

A leading manufacturer of precision electro-mechanical devices is seeking the services of an engineering executive. Plant located in the San Francisco Bay Area.

As the work involves over-all direction of a mechanical engineering group, applicants must have a demonstrated ability in the engineering management field. Minimum educational requirement: M.S.M.E. or preferably a Ph.D. in Applied Mechanics. Salary $15,000 to $17,000, dependent on ability and previous experience.

Please forward complete resume of education and experience to **Box 215-J, The Wall Street Journal, 415 Bush St., San Francisco 8, California.**

EXECUTIVE SALES

If you are a successful SALESMAN or SALES EXECUTIVE with an impressive earning record, you may qualify for one of the several positions our unprecedented growth has created at this time.

To qualify . . . you should be between 35 and 55 years of age . . . be bondable . . . have an analytical approach to business problems . . . be reasonably adept at figures . . . possess the ability to deal with and motivate top executives.

A diversified business background . . . experience in selling tangibles . . . and a working knowledge of Spanish or French will be plus factors.

Weekly travel required; Headquarters New York

Salary + bonus + commissions

Transportation + per diem

Call Receptionist for appointment or send comprehensive resume, including earnings history.

GEORGE S. MAY CO.
122 East 42 St. New York 17
Tel: OXford 7-3900

SALES EXECUTIVE

A respectable nationwide organization is expanding it's activities and is interested in a number of experienced executives who can handle a widespread responsibility.

This experience must include the supervision and administration of a substantial sales organization. These are excellent positions and carry an outstanding opportunity for the future. Liberal beginning salary. Submit confidential resume with qualifications and salary requirements.

Box 406, Dayton 1, Ohio

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Multi-plant manufacturing company located in northern Ohio desires experienced person as Director of Industrial Relations. Must be college graduate, have knowledge of labor law, minimum of at least six years experience in labor relations, labor arbitration cases, contract negotiations, personal administration, and all other phases of Industrial and Labor Relations. Age 32-45. Please send complete resume of educational background and qualifications.

Box CO-27, Wall Street Journal, 711 W. Monroe, Chicago 90, Ill.

ADMINISTRATION

SUPPLY COORDINATOR

Pharmaceutical firm in Philadelphia needs person having one—two years' general administrative/coordination experience. Work involves servicing expanding national field force of sales representatives. Recent college graduate preferred. Plenty of opportunity to progress. Send resume including age, education and experience.

Box B-187, The Wall Street Journal

WANTED INDUSTRIAL LUMBER SALESMEN

Full time or part time

Fifty year old wholesale lumber company has openings for several representatives with industrial following to sell carloads or truckloads of all types of domestic or farm softwoods or hardwoods on lucrative commission basis. Excellent opportunity for aggressive manufacturer's representative or retired or semi-retired executive.

Box B-179, The Wall Street Journal

TOOLING AND PRODUCTION

Specialists needed in our rapidly expanding lock-nut plant. $12,000-$15,000 to start.

JACOBSON NUT MFG. CORP.
Box 177 Kenilworth, N. J.
MUrdock 6-0200

GENERAL SALES MANAGER WESTINGHOUSE CREDIT CORP.

Nationwide sales responsibility. Will only consider applicants having thorough knowledge appliance TV financing—extensive travel.

Box B-168, The Wall Street Journal

SALES DIRECTOR

Exceptional opportunity with large Deep South pine sawmill, with perpetual cut from its own timberlands. This is a top management position. Only well qualified individuals need apply.

Box B-157, The Wall Street Journal

TELEVISION CLOSED CIRCUIT COLOR

Color TV section of Philadelphia manufacturer has openings for video engineer, color monitor operator and technician. Some previous experience or education in this field necessary. Must be willing to travel periodically. Resume should include complete details of background (including age).

Box B-188, The Wall Street Journal

POSITIONS AVAILABLE—MALE

OPPORTUNITY FOR REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE IN WHITE PLAINS

Our client, a well known member of the New York Stock Exchange, has an opening for a soundly trained Registered Representative and for a Mutual Fund salesman in its new White Plains office equipped with Electric Board and direct wire facilities.

White Plains location presents an exceptional opportunity for those living in Westchester or Connecticut to develop business in this rapidly growing area.

The research work of our client has demonstrated its worth to investors and salesmen. They are actively engaged in both corporate and municipal underwriting, secondary distributions and trading. These facilities, added to our client's Exchange memberships, provide a completely integrated brokerage and investment organization to fulfill the requirements of the investor.

Correspondence will be regarded as confidential. Address Box 11

DOREMUS & COMPANY, *Advertising Agency*
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

AAA-1 rated manufacturer of a nationally advertised product in the building field has immediate opening for direct sales representative.

Man selected must have proven sales experience in Building material field, capable of directing existing distributors and distributors' sales organization. Must be over 30 years of age. This is a real opportunity for a high-class representative to join a solid-fast-growing organization.

Applicant should write his case history. All information shall be held in strict confidence. Selected party will be called for personal interview.

BOX B-177, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ECONOMISTS

The Metals Research Laboratories of the Electro Metallurgical Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, needs the services of theoretical and empirical economists. The openings are in a small, active research group that includes statisticians, mathematicians, and computer experts and is concerned with problems of long-range economic planning and intra-firm resource allocation. The positions are permanent and afford good opportunity for growth in the profession and the Corporation.

Applicants for these positions should possess a creative, analytical mind and have thorough training in modern economic theory. A background in mathematical economics and familiarity or experience with the more recent quantitative methods—linear programming, econometrics, inter-industry economics, game theory, etc.—is desired.

This is a distinct opportunity for persons interested in serious economic research.

Applicants should submit detailed resumes covering education, experience, personal data and salary requirements to **Mr. C. R. Keeney, Electro Metallurgical Company, Niagara Falls, New York.**

Controller-Accountant for Large Hotel Chain

Knowledge of general hotel accounting practices. The following experience is necessary: ability to supervise auditing offices of hotels; ability to examine and analyze tax reports; experience in analyzing accountants' monthly statements; must know how to intelligently supervise Front Office personnel. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Good working conditions. Salary open.

BOX C-18
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ASSISTANT CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER

Exceptional opportunity for man with ambition, leadership ability, energy and drive to join a long established, fast-growing, Southern California manufacturer of airframe components, research aircraft, missiles and electronics. The position requires an individual who can assist the Chief Industrial Engineer in the supervision and administration of industrial engineering functions including manufacturing procedures, cost improvement and suggestions, plant layout, methods and operating controls, etc. Salary open. Write to us in confidence about your education, experience, objectives.

Box 196-U, Wall Street Journal
2999 W. 6th St.,
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

ENGINEER

Customer service engineer wanted by a leading manufacturer of compounder extruders used in the plastic industry. Must be a graduate mechanical or chemical engineer thoroughly familiar with design, installation and operation of extruders. Some traveling required.

In reply please furnish complete information of experience and background to

Box B-148
, The Wall Street Journal

All replies held in strict confidence.

ASST. SALES MGR.

for rapidly expanding company in investment casting industry. Position requires travel in field, ability to organize & supervise, background in foundry and/or machine shop practice with extensive sales experience. Liberal salary and expenses. Opportunities for advancement. Give full details first letter.

ALLOY PRECISION CASTINGS CO.
3855 W. 150th, Cleveland 11, Ohio

SALES ENGINEER

For Construction Sub-Contractor Steel Erection & Crane Service Excellent opportunity for right man. Experience essential.

Box B-190, Wall Street Journal

GENERAL MANAGER

To take complete charge of large established electric-welded steel tube mill in Middle West. Must be aggressive, active, well grounded and experienced in production and other phases of management and have ability to direct and supervise all personnel.

Liberal salary and bonus to man who produces results.

Please write full particulars, age, experience, home telephone number for immediate interview. Our employes know of this ad. All replies will be held confidential.

Box B-141, The Wall Street Journal

REAL ESTATE SPECIALIST

to survey new store sites, and handle accompanying detail work for leading national apparel chain operating from coast to coast. An important post for a properly qualified applicant. Write in detail including age, experience and salary background

Box 241-B, 300 West 43 St., N.Y. 36

Employers & Employees Meeting Place Continues on Following Page.

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Correspondence to all blind box numbers that appear without an address should be mailed to

Box No. c/o
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
44 Broad St. New York 4, N. Y.

Curtice Tells Congress GM Will Open Records For Federal Inspection

He Says He Wasn't Aware of Any Refusal to Disclose Data on Defense Orders to House

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—Harlow Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., notified Congress that G.M.'s books and records on defense contracts would be opened to Government inspection.

In a telegram to Chairman Hebert (D., La.) of a House Armed Services subcommittee, Mr. Curtice said if the Comptroller General or the General Accounting Office wants to examine G.M.'s defense contract records, they will be made available.

Mr. Hebert had asked Mr. Curtice to appear before the subcommittee to explain why the corporation had allegedly refused access to records involving an Army tank contract to the Cadillac division.

The Louisiana Democrat said in view of Mr. Curtice's reply there's no need for him to appear before the panel.

"The position of the subcommittee that public funds are a public trust and that there shall be no secrecy where Government funds are involved in defense contracts has been forcefully sustained by the reversal of General Motors' position in this instance," Rep. Hebert said.

Mr. Curtice, however, said he had not been aware of any refusal to open G.M.'s books to Government inspection until he received Mr. Hebert's dispatch. He said prior to receipt of Mr. Hebert's telegram G.M.'s general counsel had mailed a letter to the Comptroller General stating, "We are agreeable that you come to the Cadillac Cleveland ordnance plant and conduct such audit of this contract as you may deem necessary."

Mr. Curtice said he knew of no other Government request to look at G.M.'s books, but said that if the Comptroller General wants to examine them they will be made available.

Mr. Hebert's subcommittee is investigating profits of 15 aircraft engine manufacturers on Government contracts. The hearings have been temporarily recessed until the full committee can complete its pending business.

Texas Utilities

TEXAS UTILITIES CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$.55	$.52	b-$.47
Operating revs of subs	35,109,464	33,518,473	29,316,352
a-Net income	6,714,600	6,357,739	5,583,296
Capital shares	12,210,000	12,210,000	b-11,810,000
Twelve months ended June 30:			
Earned per share	$2.44	$2.10	b-$2.02
Operating revs of subs	150,403,261	134,650,123	121,815,139
a-Net income	29,834,385	25,691,164	23,882,878

a-After taxes and charges. b-Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split in October, 1955.

Furniture Industry Says Business Trails 1956 But Has Leveled Off

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A mid-year survey of the furniture industry indicates business has leveled off at a point somewhat below last year, Seidman & Seidman, industry accountants, announced.

Dollar volume of June shipments was about 4% less than year-ago figures and new orders received in June were down 8%. At the end of June, unfilled orders were down 8% from the like date last year and company payrolls were down 8%.

Comparison of the first six months, with the like period last year produces almost the same percentages as did the five-month figures.

Classified THE MART *Advertising*

NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE FOR PERSONNEL, PRODUCTS, SERVICES, AND IDEAS

International Petroleum Co.

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—International Petroleum Co. stated its subsidiary in Colombia has completed as a crude oil producer its Gualanday well No. 3, located in the Upper Magdalena Valley. The well was completed at a total depth of 7,992 feet. On a three-day test following acidization, it produced at the rate of 840 barrels a day of 38 gravity oil through a ⅝-inch opening.

The well is now shut in pending the erection of storage facilities. Further plans for drilling in the area await more complete testing of the well.

Gualanday No. 3 is about 15 miles west of Girardot and 75 miles southwest of Bogota.

Dividend News

Atomic Development Fund Holders Approve Split

PHILADELPHIA — Shareholders of Atomic Development Mutual Fund, Inc., at a special meeting approved changing the par value of the investment fund's stock and tripling the number of authorized capital shares. Their action cleared the way for a three-for-one stock split.

Approved was a proposal to reduce par value of the fund's stock to 33 1-3 cents a share from $1, and to increase the authorized capital stock to 30 million shares from 10 million shares.

The fund will issue two additional shares of stock to shareholders for each one held about August 12, the proxy statement said. Record date for the split is July 31. Following the split there will be about 9,300,000 outstanding shares with per share net assets at about $5.70. On July 8, the fund had 3,104,101 outstanding shares with net assets equal to $17.04 per share.

Directors of the fund on July 8 approved the stock split, pending approval of the changes in par value and authorized shares by stockholders.

Mead Johnson & Co. declared a quarterly of 30 cents on the common stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 13. This was a five cents increase over the previous payments and places the dividend rate on a regular annual basis of $1.20 a share, the company stated.

Gladding McBean & Co. shareholders at a special meeting approved a two-for-one split in the company's capital stock. C. W. Planje, president, said the management of the company intended to recommend a 25 cents per share quarterly dividend rate on the new stock. The increased dividend would apply to dividends payable in the fourth quarter this year. The rate on the old stock was 35 cents a share quarterly. The stockholders action increased the shares authorized from 1,250,000 to 2,500,000 and reduced the par value from $10 to $5.

Automatic Canteen Co. of America declared a quarterly dividend of 45 cents a share on its common stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 16. In addition, directors declared a 5% stock dividend, payable November 1 to stock of record September 16. The quarterly dividend is a five cent increase over the two previous quarters and the second increase in the dividend rate this year. In April the company raised the dividend from 35 cents to 40 cents a share.

Dividends Reported July 29

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Amer Chain & Cable	..	z.62½	9-13-57	8-30
Armco Steel	..	z.75	9- 6-57	8- 8
Armstrong Cork	..	z.30	9- 3-57	8- 9
Armstrong Cork $3.75 pf	Q	.93¾	9-14-57	8- 9
Automatic Canteen	..	c.45	10- 1-57	9-16
Automatic Canteen	Stk.	5%	11- 1-57	9-16
Banque Canadienne Natl	..	z.30	9- 3-57	8-15
Beaunit Mills	Q	.37½	9- 1-57	8-15
Beaunit Mills pf	Q	1.25	9- 1-57	8-15
Blaw-Knox	Q	.30	9-16-57	8-15
Brit Col El Ltd4%pf	Q	1.00	10- 1-57	9- 6
Brit Col El Ltd4¼%pf	Q	.53	10- 1-57	9- 6
Brit Col El Ltd 4½%pf	Q	.56	10- 1-57	9- 6
Brit Col El Ltd 4¾%pf	Q	1.19	10- 1-57	9- 6
Brit Col El Ltd 5%pf$50par	Q	.62	10- 1-57	9- 6
Can Cem Ltd 6½% pref	Q	.32½	9-20-57	8-20
Can Ingersoll-Rand Ltd	..	z.75	9-19-57	9- 5
Consol Water Pwr & Pap	..	c.30	8-28-57	8-13
Curtis Publishing pr pf	Q	.75	10- 1-57	9- 6
Curtis Publishing $1.60 pr pf	Q	.15	10- 1-57	9- 6
Foster-Wheeler	Q	.40	9-13-57	8-15
Indiana Gas & Water	Q	.25	9- 1-57	8-15
Kaiser Aluminum & Chem.	..	z.22½	8-31-57	8-15
Kaiser Alum&Chem 4⅛%pf	Q	.59⅜	9- 1-57	8-16
Kaiser Alum.&Chem 4⅛%pf	Q	1.03⅛	9- 1-57	8-16
Knox Corp cl A	..	.07	8-15-57	8- 5
Mead Johnson & Co	..	c.30	10- 1-57	9-13
Metal & Thermit	Q	.30	9-13-57	9- 3
Metal & Thermit 7% pf	Q	.87½	9-30-57	9-20
Natl Tea	Q	.30	9- 1-57	8-14
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper	Q	.30	9- 3-57	8-22
Pac Tel & Tel	..	z1.75	9-30-57	8-28
Pac Tel & Tel 6% pf	Q	1.50	10-15-57	9-30
Pembina P Ln Ltd 5% pf	Q	.62½	9- 2-57	8-15
Pittsburgh Steel	Stk	1%	9- 1-57	8- 9
Pittsburgh Steel	..	z.25	9- 1-57	8- 9
Pittsburgh Steel 5½% pr pf	Q	1.37½	9- 1-57	8- 9
Pittsburgh Steel 5% pf	Q	1.25	9- 1-57	8- 9
Royalite Oil Ltd	Q	.08½	9- 1-57	8-16
Ryan Aeronautical	Q	.10	9- 6-57	8-16
Searle (G.D.) & Co	Q	.25	8-20-57	8- 5
Snap-On-Tools	..	z.30	9-13-57	8-28
Stanley Aviation	..	.20	8-19-57	8- 9
Standard Oil (Ind)	Q	.35	9- 9-57	8- 9
Universal Match	Q	.37½	9-14-57	9- 3
Virg Dore Ltd 5%pf	Q	.31¼	9- 1-57	8-12
Wickes Corp.	Q	.15	9-10-57	8-15

Stocks Ex-Dividend July 31

Company	Period	Amt.	Payable date	Record date
Aluminum Ltd	..	.22½	9- 5-57	8- 5
Beck (A S) Shoe	Q	.25	8-15-57	8- 5
Beth Steel	..	.60	9- 3-57	8- 5
Ches Corp Va	..	.30	8-15-57	8- 5
Container Corp of Amer	Q	.25	8-26-57	8- 5
Eaton Mfg	Q	.75	8-23-57	8- 5
Grand Union	Q	.18	8-30-57	8- 5
Hooker Electrochem	..	.25	8-29-57	8- 5
Ingersoll-Rand	..	.75	9- 3-57	8- 5
Int'l Harvester pf	Q	1.75	9- 3-57	8- 5
Nashv Chatt & St L Rwy	..	1.00	8-16-57	8- 5
Ohio Power 4½% pf	Q	1.12½	9- 3-57	8- 5
Pennsylvania RR	Q	.35	9- 9-57	8- 5
Silvray Lighting	..	.07½	8-15-57	8- 5
Southn Calif Edis 4.08% pf	Q	.25½	8-31-57	8- 5
Southn Calif Edis 4.24% pf	Q	.26½	8-31-57	8- 5
Southn Calif Edis 4.88% pf	Q	.30½	8-31-57	8- 5
Southern Co	..	.27½	9- 6-57	8- 5
Stanley Warner	..	.25	8-26-57	8- 5

z-Unchanged from previous quarter. c-Increased dividend. d-Reduced dividend.

A, annual, Ac, accumulations; E, extra; F, final; G, interim; In, initial; Liq, Liquidation; M, monthly; Q, regular quarterly; R, resumed; S, semi-annual; Sp, special.

Republic Aviation's Indicated 2nd Quarter Sales, Earnings Gained

First Half Results Also Topped Year Ago; President Notes Defense Budget Uncertainties

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

FARMINGDALE, N. Y.—Sales and earnings of Republic Aviation Corp. were higher in the second quarter than a year ago, bringing net income for the first six months to $3,665,749 or $2.49 a share, a slight increase over the $3,504,651 or $2.38 a share reported for the first half last year.

Indicated net income for the June quarter amounted to $1,889,011 or $1.28 a share, on sales totaling $91,729,748. In the comparable quarter last year Republic earned $1,374,988 net, or 93 cents a share, on sales of $81,382,628.

At the close of the half year the backlog of orders, including letters of contract, were $167 million. This total compared with $177 million at the end of March this year and $335 million on June 30 last year.

Initial production has begun, said Mundy I. Peale, president, on the Republic F-105 fighter-bomber, and tooling up for future volume production is progressing. "Negotiations for procurement of this aircraft having an estimated value of $423 million have been completed," he added. But Mr. Peale noted that uncertainties over the Government's defense budget "are proving to be a perplexing problem throughout the aircraft industry, making it difficult for the company to chart the period of time during which this procurement will be manufactured and the extent to which formal contracts for this amount will be executed."

REPUBLIC AVIATION CORP. consolidated report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	b-1956	c-1955
Earned per share	$2.49	$2.38	a-$6.47
Sales	188,374,970	163,171,859	300,594,755
Net before inco taxes	7,681,716	6,996,726	20,065,574
Income taxes	4,015,967	3,492,075	10,541,020
Net income	3,665,749	3,504,651	9,524,554
Capital shares	1,472,013	1,472,013	1,338,194

a-Adjusted to reflect 10% stock dividend in December, 1955. b-The 1956 results were affected by a strike of production and maintenance workers. c-Restated by company.

For the quarter ended March 31, last, Republic Aviation reported net income of $1,776,738, equal to $1.21 a share, compared with net income of $2,129,663, or $1.45 a share, in the like 1956 period.

American Air Joins 7 Other Lines Asking CAB for 6% Fare Hike

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON — American Airlines, Inc., joined seven other major carriers in seeking a 6% boost in domestic passenger fares from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The line, which did not team up with the others in asking for C.A.B. approval of the increase last month, told the agency it plans to put the higher rates in effect September 28. That date is the deadline for a board ruling on the proposed fare raise for the other lines.

A spokesman for American explained the company wanted "to be in the same position as the other carriers if and when the C.A.B. allows the increase." The board is scheduled to hold oral argument on the question beginning tomorrow.

American stated it did not come in with the other lines at the start because it considered the proposed 6% boost "insufficient" and thought the C.A.B. would conclude its general fare investigation late in 1957. But, according to an American official, the line now expects the board won't wind up the larger study until next year. The company, he added, hopes a larger increase will result from this investigation.

The seven airlines which originally asked for the 6% fare increase are Braniff, Capital, Delta, Eastern, Northwest, T.W.A. and United.

Pittsburgh Steel

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.83	$1.28
Sales	47,489,480	51,964,579
Net before income taxes	3,286,063	4,776,483
Net income after taxes	1,610,063	2,311,483
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$1.91	$2.66
Sales	97,276,419	101,908,778
Net before income taxes	7,542,323	10,062,107
Net income after taxes	3,631,323	4,781,107

a-After preferred dividend requirements and based in all periods on 1,553,048 common shares outstanding on June 30, 1957.

Warner Bros. Pictures

WARNER BORS. PICTURES, INC., and subsidiaries report for nine months ended June 1:

	9 mos end June1,'57	9 mos end May26,'56
Earned per share	$1.78	$.87
Film rents, sales, etc.	57,981,312	54,225,898
a-Net before fedl taxes, etc.	6,249,020	4,115,201
Prov. for contg	175,000	250,000
Federal income taxes	2,900,000	1,700,000
Net income	3,174,020	2,165,201
Capital shares	b-1,793,996	2,482,275

a-Includes $220,463 net profit from sale of capital assets in 1957 and $232,799 in the 1956 period. b-Excludes 688,251 shares held in treasury.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries

ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES CO. and subsidiary report for the fiscal year ended April 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Net loss	$112,724	$134,900	$112,108

FTC Dismisses Complaint Against Wall Mural Maker

LOS ANGELES—The Federal Trade Commission dismissed a complaint against Foto Murals of California, Inc., a company which sells reproductions of photographs for wall decorations and coverings. In dismissing the complaint, the F.T.C. examiner found no evidence to support the claim that the name "Foto Murals" or "Photo Murals" constitutes "false, deceptive and misleading representations" because the firm's products "are not enlarged photographs on photographic paper."

The examiner also rejected two other alleged misrepresentations—one concerning the right of the company to call itself a manufacturer and the other concerning the firm's comparison of its prices with those of "custom photographic murals."

Iowa Southern Files

WASHINGTON — Iowa Southern Utilities Co. put $5 million in first mortgage bonds in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Centerville, Iowa, company plans to offer the issue, to mature August 1, 1987, publicly through an underwriting syndicate to be identified later.

Financing Business

Good Demand Foreseen For National Tea Co. $12 Million Issue

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—National Tea Co.'s $12 million of 5% sinking fund debentures are well spoken for by retail buyers, ahead of their formal debut on the market today.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and associates, the underwriters, have tagged the securities, due August 1, 1977, at par.

The Chicago-based retail food chain will use part of the debenture proceeds to pay off bank loans and retire debts of newly-acquired subsidiaries, and will add the rest to its general funds.

The new securities will be non-refundable for the first 10 years. They will have the benefit of a sinking fund, beginning August, 1959, that is calculated to retire 76% of the issue prior to maturity.

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Indiana Public Service Seeks Authorization For $30 Million Issue

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PLAINFIELD, Ind.—Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., will seek approval of a $30 million bond issue to go on the block October 9.

The utility reported that the first mortgage bonds were originally scheduled for last year. The securities will be offered for competitive bidding.

Proceeds of the proposed sale would be applied to repayment of bank loans and financing of the concern's construction program.

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Public Service Electric Bonds

NEWARK, N. J.—Public Service Electric & Gas Co. applied to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey for authority to issue its proposed $60 million of first and refunding mortgage bonds, due 1987. Sale of the bonds is planned for late August.

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W. H. Dunne Co. Places Note

NEW YORK—W. H. Dunne Co. has placed a $1 million 5½% promissory note with Mutual of New York. Proceeds of the note, due 1972, will be used by the New York state food chain firm for retiring outstanding debts and expansion.

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Money Rates

NEW YORK—Bankers acceptance rates on 20-90 day bills were quoted 3½% to 3⅜%, 120 day bills are 3⅝% to 3½% and the 180 day bills 3¾% to 3⅝%.

Federal funds bid at 3%.

Call money lent dealers on bills and Treasurys was quoted at 3¾% to 4%.

Call money on stock exchange collateral was 4⅛% to 4½%.

Commercial paper sold through dealers four to six months maturity was 3⅞% to 4¼%.

Commercial papers placed directly by the major finance companies one to nine months maturity was 3½% to 4%.

Tax-Exempts

Oregon's $15 Million Veterans Bonds Draw Top Bid at 3.654% Cost

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

SALEM, Ore.—A combination led by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., C. J. Devine & Co. and Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. delivered the top bid on $15 million Oregon veteran welfare bonds maturing in 1971.

Their offer called for a net interest cost of 3.654% on a dollar bid of 100.00008 and coupons of 3¾% and 3½%. At the reoffering, subject to award, $9,260,000 of the bonds were priced to yield 3.50% and $5,740,000 to yield 3.45%. Oregon retains an option to redeem the bonds in numerical order prior to maturity, beginning in 1967.

Retail sale of the issue was reported "pretty good." By closing time yesterday, less than $7 million of the bonds were left in dealers' hands.

Oregon last sold veteran's bonds on April 18, when it vended a $10 million block. Net interest cost for that issue was 3.180%, with the Dow-Jones municipal yield index then registering 3.20%, against its present 3.45%.

New York City Sells Tax Notes

NEW YORK—New York city tax anticipation notes totaling $50 million were allocated among 21 banks, Chase Manhattan Bank high with $11,085,000 and First National City Bank of New York next with $10,515,000.

The 3% notes include $20 million dated July 30 and redeemable October 31, and $30 million dated August 7, 1957, and redeemable also October 31.

The notes, issued in anticipation of real estate taxes, are callable ten days early, October 21, at option of the city.

Esso and Sun Reduce Price Of Gasoline in New Jersey

Esso Standard Oil Co. and Sun Oil Co. have cut the price of gasoline in New Jersey by 0.2 cents a gallon.

The reduction by Esso, marketing affiliate of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), is for all methods of delivery and wipes out a boost made on June 26. Under the new schedule the wholesale price to dealers will go to 15.9 cents a gallon for regular, 18.4 cents for premium and 21.4 cents for super.

Sun said its reduction was made for competitive reasons and brings its "fair trade" retail price to 27.9 cents a gallon.

National Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$.76	$.61	$.67
Net sales	105,708,817	100,960,918	96,669,327
Net before income tax	11,216,881	9,159,085	10,179,613
Income taxes	5,916,547	4,858,225	5,444,565
Net income	5,300,334	4,300,860	4,735,048
Common shares	6,385,961	6,385,961	6,385,961
Six months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$1.44	$1.27	$1.23
Net sales	207,784,137	201,450,655	190,897,725
Net before income tax	21,239,315	19,021,396	18,887,840
Income taxes	11,172,765	10,041,561	10,164,028
Net income	10,066,550	8,979,835	8,723,812
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$3.07	$2.63	$2.77
Net sales	416,788,606	400,181,186	384,975,230
Net income after taxes	21,373,689	18,532,774	19,377,981

Caterpillar Tractor Boosts All Products' Prices an Average 7%

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PEORIA, Ill.—Caterpillar Tractor Co. has boosted prices an average of 7% on all its products, it was learned. The company attributed the action to the recent steel price boost and anticipated higher labor costs.

Independent dealers handling the earth moving and other equipment were notified that the higher prices went into effect July 22.

"For more than a year, costs of labor and material have steadily advanced," the company said; it cited the 4% hike in steel prices July 1 as a further spur.

Under the existing three-year labor contract, wage boosts of six cents and seven cents an hour for various groups of the company's 19,000 members of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. United Auto Workers Union, will be granted in early August, adding $55,000 to the weekly payroll at the Peoria Works. Several thousand administrative personnel here will receive comparable increases, the company said.

Higher wages also are slated to go to company workers at other plants in the next few months.

C & C Super Holders Approve Reorganization

Name Change, Reduction in Size Of Board, Spin-off of Food, Manufacturing Units Voted

WILMINGTON, Del.—C & C Super Corp. stockholders at a special meeting here approved a plan of reorganization, including a spin-off of the concern's food and beverage and manufacturing operations.

Shareholders also approved:

Changing the firm's name to C & C Television Corp.

Reducing the number of directors to 8 from 13.

Making certain changes in the company's stock option policy.

C & C Television Corp. will operate the TV properties of the old company, which have been carried on through its Western Television division and three subsidiaries. Television properties include a library of feature motion pictures.

But the other operations of C & C Super will be carried on by National Phoenix Industries, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, with National's stock distributed to C & C Super stockholders. This will be effected by distributing 4,089,357 National Phoenix common shares at the rate of one for each two shares held in C & C Super, which has 8,178,715 shares outstanding.

Other Assets

C & C Super also will assign to National Phoenix the assets of certain C & C Super divisions, with National assuming liabilities of these units. These include the Nedick's division, the Lorraine Manufacturing division (producer of rubber specialties and parts) and the Power Products division.

National Phoenix will continue to make its food and beverage products such as C & C Super Cola soft drinks, "Batter Up," Nedick's orange concentrate and soda, and Cantrell & Cochrane ginger ale, club soda and syrups.

In its proxy statement, C & C Super said with demand for TV advertising by most large companies, "it is reasonable to expect that the television operations of the corporation should experience a comparatively rapid growth in volume and earnings." It added, the "food, beverage and manufacturing operations of the corporation, which are mostly in the development stage, will undergo a somewhat slower growth."

How Voting Went

At the meeting, Murray Becker, New York, holding 10,600 shares of his own or by proxy, was nominated from the floor for a director's post, principally in opposition to Walter S. Mack, president. Under cumulative voting, Mr. Becker received 87,300 votes, reducing Mr. Mack's votes to 5,573,379—the lowest total received by the eight directors elected.

Answering one of the questions posed by Mr. Becker at the meeting, Mr. Mack commented that success of canned soft drinks "is a slow proposition," but he said "it's safe to say that canned soft drinks are here to stay." He said canned soft drink sales in New York City so far this year are higher than in the like 1956 period, and comprise about 3% of all soft drinks sold. He said it's his plan to raise this level to 10% or 15% in the next five years.

Bond Markets

Treasury Sells Bills at 3.363% Average Rate; Was 3.158% Last Week

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

WASHINGTON—The Treasury's short-term borrowing costs bounced up to 3.363%—the highest level in more than a month. Last week the bill rate stood at 3.158%.

At its current level, the cost to the Treasury for borrowing 91-day money is the highest since mid-June when the Treasury paid 3.404%—a 24-year high. Since then, the interest rate on weekly bill auctions declined to a low point of 3.092% in mid-July before turning up last week.

A rising bill rate indicates money is more expensive to borrow. One reason for the latest bill rate increase may be the 3⅝% coupon the Treasury put on a four-month certificate offered as part of last week's $23.9 billion refinancing.

On yesterday's issue accepted bids ranged from a high of 99.191 (3.200%), to a low of 99.142 (3.394%), and an average price of 99.150 (3.363%). Of the amount bid for at the low price, 92% was accepted, the Treasury said.

Applications for yesterday's issue aggregated $2,415,458,000. The Treasury accepted $1,700,472,000, including $361,317,000 offered on a non-competitive basis and accepted in full at the average price.

These bills are dated August 1 and mature October 31, 1957.

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Long-Term Treasurys Ease as New Issues Get Most Attention

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Long-term U. S. Government liens turned in an otherwise steady bond mart.

Some dealers closed the 3¼s of June, 1978-83, at 93 4-32 bid, off 8-32 and only 4-32 above the record low. The 40-year 3s were also off 8-32 at 87 28-32 bid, and the Victory Loan 2½s 1967-72 lost 2-32 at 86 14-32 bid.

Investment grade corporate bonds were mostly firm, but turnover was small.

Rails were quiet and steady.

The municipal market was slow and little changed. "The day's activity fit into the pattern of the past week,' one trader said "Dealers were bidding actively for new issues, which have been selling out quickly at their attractive coupon rates, and trying to avoid an increase in inventory positions, which might lead to markdowns later if the market went lower," he said. Revenue bonds were steady to a bit easier.

Big Board convertibles moved lower with the stock market. Hertz Corp. 4s were off 6 points.

Foreign bonds were fairly active and mixed

NBC Plans at Least 100 Special TV Shows During '57-'58 Season

Schedule Represents 21% Hike Over '56; Two Hours of Evening Time Unsold, Official Says

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—National Broadcasting Co. will present at least 100 special TV programs during the 1957-58 season for which advertisers will spend about $40 million for time on the NBC network, Robert W. Sarnoff, president, announced yesterday.

A special program, according to NBC, is one that does not appear on a regular weekly basis and "by its nature is different from standard network fare."

The special programs, Mr. Sarnoff stated, will account for about 117 hours of programming, a 21% increase over the season just closed. At least 25 shows, involving more than 35 hours, will be telecast in color.

Among the special productions to be colorcast will be "Annie Get Your Gun" starring Mary Martin and John Raitt and a 90-minute musical version of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" starring Van Johnson. Others are Maurice Evans in "Twelfth Night," Verdi's "Rigoletto," and "Hansel and Gretel."

Robert E. Kintner, executive vice president, said NBC now has only about two hours of unsold evening network time and these, he said, may be disposed of in the next ten days if negotiations now under way for their sale are successful.

Both the Columbia Broadcasting System and the ABC Television Network are equally optimistic about the new season. Oliver Treyz, ABC vice president, said that billings for the coming season will be at least 30% over last year. William H. Hylan, CBS vice president, said his network in terms of sales income, "is enjoying the best year in its history."

Prices of Recent Securities Issues

The original offering price and Street market are indicated below for recent issues of selected securities that are not listed on a principal exchange.

Issues:		Offering Price	Bid	Asked
UTILITY BONDS				
Cen Ill Light	4⅝s '87	100.80	99	99½
Del P & L	5s '87	101.375	104¼	105
Georgia Pow	5¼s '87	102.29	104¼	104¾
Gen'l Teleph	5s '87	100	102	102½
Jer Cen P&L	5s '87	101.563	99	99½
Met Ed	4⅞s '87	101½	100⅝	100⅞
Mich Wisc Pl	6¼s '77	102.889	103½	104
N Y Teleph	4⅝s '91	101.755	99⅞	100½
Nor Sta Pow	4⅝s '87	100	98½	99
Pacific G & E	5s '89	100.798	102⅝	103¼
Puget S P&L	6¼s '87	103.459	105½	105⅞
Sou Bell Tele	5s '86	102.32	104½	105¼
Sou Cal Edis	4¾s '81	100.73	100⅝	101¼
Sou Cal Gas	5⅛s '83	101.807	104	104½
Texas El Ser	4¾s '87	101.60	99¾	100¼
Tenn Gas Trs	6s '77	99	101	101½
West Penn P	4⅞s '87	101.86	110⅞	102¼
Wis Tele	4½s '92	104¼	99¼	99⅝
OTHER BONDS				
Chance Vght	5¼s '77	100	93	94½
Trans Contin	5s '77	101.63	96⅝	97⅝
PREFERRED STOCKS				
Kaiser Alum	4.75%	100	104⅝	105½
McLouth Steel	5%	100	101	101⅝
COMMON STOCKS				
Carter Prod		22	30½	30⅞

Life Insurance Company Investments

The following table, based on reports by 33 major concerns, shows life insurance company investments for the latest available weekly period, with cumulative total adjusted to conform as closely as possible with the calendar year:

	Wk. ended July 19, '57	% of Total	29 wks '57 to date	% of Total	Week ended July 20, '56	% of Total	29 wks '56 to date	% of Total
MORTGAGE LOANS:								
Farm loans	$4,888,994	3.3	$196,694,961	3.3	$5,969,650	2.9	$263,992,149	3.5
Loans on dwellings & business property	44,661,327	30.4	1,899,468,938	31.9	63,391,904	30.2	2,707,850,251	36.3
REAL ESTATE:								
Real estate acquired for investment	1,166,013	0.8	94,845,607	1.6	726,349	0.3	75,451,772	1.0
RAILROAD SECURITIES:								
Bonds	464,458	0.3	25,623,993	0.4	2,496,188	1.2	76,901,226	1.0
Stocks	28,075	0.0	324,800	0.0	....	....	1,855,213	0.0
PUBLIC UTILITIES:								
Bonds	5,200,180	3.6	347,013,071	5.8	24,420,444	11.6	399,410,917	5.4
Stocks	239,947	0.2	20,202,293	0.3	356,518	0.2	32,415,836	0.4
INDUSTRIALS:								
Bonds	36,506,938	24.8	1,282,855,041	21.5	30,808,904	14.7	1,228,696,232	16.5
Stocks	313,602	0.2	23,135,913	0.4	310,106	0.1	25,990,135	0.4
GOVERNMENTS:								
U. S. Treas. Bonds	6,961,206	4.7	73,300,082	1.2	5,529,812	2.6	135,363,586	1.8
U. S. Treas. Bills	13,861,333	9.4	1,007,307,944	16.9	52,310,138	24.9	1,150,421,894	15.5
U. S. Treas. Certifs			59,687,082	1.0	....		80,938,416	1.1
U. S. Treas. Notes	999,687	0.7	118,446,945	2.0	12,014,621	5.7	244,133,871	3.3
Canadian Govt Bonds	469,402	0.3	34,690,315	0.6			45,956,236	0.6
Other Foreign Govts	68,605	0.0	16,248,091	0.3	30,900	0.0	18,417,740	0.3
State, Cty, Municipal	5,363,853	3.7	98,679,536	1.7	2,903,787	1.4	202,352,482	2.7
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Bonds	25,575,733	17.4	651,719,109	10.9	8,679,287	4.2	753,800,718	10.1
Stocks	260,981	0.2	8,797,214	0.2	35,648	0.0	10,824,943	0.1
Totals	$147,030,356	100.0	$5,959,030,864	100.0	$210,243,436	100.0	$7,462,782,438	100.0
RECAPITULATION:								
Mortgages	$49,550,321	33.7	$2,096,163,899	35.2	$69,361,554	33.1	$2,971,842,400	39.8
Real Estate	1,166,013	0.8	94,845,607	1.6	726,349	0.3	75,451,772	1.0
Bonds	95,471,417	64.9	3,715,891,129	62.3	139,232,081	66.3	4,345,403,319	58.2
Stocks	842,605	0.6	52,730,229	0.9	702,272	0.3	70,285,947	1.0
Totals	$147,030,356	100.0	$5,959,030,864	100.0	$210,243,436	100.0	$7,462,782,438	100.0

Carolina Natural Gas Files Liens and Common

WASHINGTON—Carolina Natural Gas Corp. put $1,600,000 of 6% first mortgage bonds, due August 1, 1982, $800,000 of 6% subordinated sinking fund debentures, due August 1, 1977, and 112,000 common shares in registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Hickory, N. C., utility intends to market the securities publicly in units consisting of $100 of bonds, $50 in debentures and seven common shares. Cruttenden Podesta & Co., and Odess, Martin & Herzberg, Inc., were named as chief underwriters for the proposed offering.

Commodities — Price Trends of Tomorrow's Meals and Manufactures

Cotton Futures Decline on Good Crop News; Mills' Flour Buying Lifts Grains; Eggs Fall

Favorable crop and weather news brought active selling into cotton futures yesterday. Prices fell $1.15 to $1.60 a bale in the New York market.

Wheat, rye and soybeans advanced. Buying by flour millers and export dealers lifted wheat prices as much as 1¼ cents a bushel; rye futures at Chicago advanced almost 3 cents a bushel in response to a rise of more than 3 cents a bushel at Winnipeg.

Soybeans pushed ahead ⅝ to 1⅛ cents a bushel in response to demand from processors. Cottonseed oil at New York was up 3 to 8 points and soybean oil futures at Chicago advanced 4 to 7 points.

Trading in world sugar futures was quiet yesterday. The market closed 2 points lower to 4 points higher. Slow demand for raw sugar in the Cuban market caused early selling, but in subsequent dealings buying attracted by recent declines caused the market to rebound.

Egg futures at Chicago dipped 40 to 50 points. Selling in part was attracted by a reduction of one cent a dozen in wholesale prices for eggs at Chicago.

Copper futures at New York fell 27 to 37 points. The price at London was also lower.

Lower

Cotton—Off 23 to 32 points at New York. New Orleans was off 21 to 35 points.

Rubber—Off 5 to 10 points at New York. London was unchanged, with Singapore off 12 to 16 points.

Cocoa—Unchanged to off 7 points at New York.

Hides—Off 5 points at New York.

Copper—Off 27 to 37 points at New York.

Zinc—Off 8 points at New York.

Corn—Off ⅝ to 1 cent a bushel at Chicago.

Oats—Unchanged to off ½ cent a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was off ⅞ cent, with Winnipeg off ¼ to ⅝ cent.

Eggs—Off 40 to 50 points at Chicago.

Potatoes—Off 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds at New York.

Irregular

Sugar—World contract off 2 to up 4 points. Domestic contract off 1 to up 1 point.

Wool—Off 4 to up 2 points at New York.

Coffee—Off 20 to up 15 points at New York.

Lard—Off 2 to up 20 points at Chicago.

Higher

Wheat—Up ⅝ to 1¼ cents a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was up 1⅛ to 1½ cents, with Kansas City up 1¼ to 1½ cents.

Rye—Up 2⅛ to 2¾ cents a bushel at Chicago. Minneapolis was up 2 cents, with Winnipeg up 2½ to 3¼ cents.

Soybeans—Up ⅝ to 1⅛ cents a bushel at Chicago.

Soybean Oil—Up 4 to 7 points at Chicago. New York was up 4 to 9 points.

Cottonseed Oil—Up 3 to 8 points at New York.

Flaxseed—Up 5¼ to 10¾ cents a bushel at Winnipeg. Minneapolis was off 1 cent.

Onions—Up 4 to 10 cents per 50 pounds at Chicago.

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GRAIN FUTURES CLOSED HIGHER with the exception of corn and new crop oats. Wheat futures were in demand from flour millers and exporters. Flour mill buying followed improvement in domestic flour bookings. Reports in flour trade quarters revealed that a few large bakers purchased requirements for 60-day needs and in the aggregate business was termed "fairly good." The bulk of the flour purchases was in southwestern wheat grades. Export dealers covered sales of 1,500,000 bushels of hard wheat to Chile and 930,000 bushels to Colombia for August shipment from Gulf ports. Exporters had reports that Japan plans to purchase a large quantity of United States wheat and barley in the near future. Action in wheat and higher prices paid for rye futures at Winnipeg caused buying of rye contracts at Chicago. A let-up in liquidation and an increase in short covering resulted in a higher closing range for soybeans following early losses of almost two cents a bushel. Early selling of soybeans and the decline in corn futures reflected favorable crop and weather news from large midwestern producing areas. Hedge selling in corn was a factor along with slow export demand for this feeding grain.

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COTTON PRICES SAGGED in active trading. Prices closed $1.15 to $1.60 a bale lower. Selling was credited to New Orleans dealers and commission houses and to spot dealers' activities associated with increased movement of the new crop from the Rio Grande Valley. Dealers said some of the commission house selling was by followers of charts. The market had declined during most of last week. Accordingly, inability of the market to attract increased covering caused followers of charts to sell. Traders also thought the Secretary of Agriculture, after August 8, would announce a lower than previously expected loan for the 1957 cotton crop. A short while ago traders speculated that the loan would be set at around 82% of parity. Latest talk was that the loan may be established at 80% of parity. This surmise was based on the much improved 1957 cotton crop outlook. Weather news from all sections of the cotton belt was mostly favorable to the crop. Hot, humid weather was reported in parts of North Carolina: this was termed unfavorable as it promotes weevil activity. It was indicated, however, that farmers in this region, as well as in most other eastern states of the belt, have resorted to widespread poisoning operations against insects.

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Commodity Indexes

Dow-Jones Futures, Monday—159.04 off 0.10; last year 158.22.

Dow-Jones Spot—162.88 up 0.10; last year 163.21.

Date	Open	11	12	1	2	Close	Chge
July 29	158.86	158.84	158.88	158.93	159.14	159.04	−.10
July 26	159.26	159.52	159.53	159.43	159.41	159.14	−.15

Rubber Markets Steady

LONDON—Rubber futures closed steady and September was 27⅛ pence, unchanged from Friday's close (American equivalent, basis $2.80 for sterling 31.63 cents). October-December 27⅜, unchanged (31.92), January-March 27½, unchanged (32.06), and April-June 27½, unchanged (32.06).

Singapore futures closed quiet and August, in Straits cents per pound, was 92¼, off ½ (30.71), and September 93⅜, off ⅝ (31.13).

Reuters United Kingdom Index

	Change	Yr Ago	July High	July Low	1957 High	1957 Low
July 29	454.3 − 4.3	480.7	464.6	454.6	506.8	434.6

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
High	512.9	515.3	503.3	514.0	595.8
Low	468.1	476.8	478.2	475.9	515.2

Western Pine Orders

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orders for western pine lumber and associated species fell 2.2% below production for the week ending July 20, according to Western Pine Association figures based on information from 123 identical mills.

Orders climbed 13.8% from the previous week, while production jumped nearly 36%. Compared to the like week last year, orders were down 2.7%, and output was off 11.5%.

Statistics compare (board feet, 000 omitted):

Week ended	July20,'57	July13,'57	July21,'56
Orders	84,174	73,878	86,815
Production	86,093	63,388	97,331
Shipments	90,184	60,731	90,176
Year to date:	1957	1956	% Chg.
Orders	2,394,963	2,319,704	− 4.0
Production	2,271,710	2,487,943	− 8.0
Shipments	2,357,712	2,514,931	− 6.0

Cash Prices

Monday, July 29, 1957

FOODS	Mon.	Fri.	Year ago
Flour, hard winter NY cwt	$6.55n	$6.55	$6.20
Coffee, Santos 4s NY lb	.54a	.56	.58½
Cocoa Accra NY lb	.30n	.30	.29½
Sugar, Refined NY lb	.0925	.0925	.0875
Sugar, Raw NY lb	.0635	.0635	.0613
Butter, Fresh A-92 sc NY lb	.60	.60	.59¾
Eggs, No. 2 Extra Chicago doz.	.39	.40	.43
Broilers, 3 lb & under DelMV lb.	.23¼	.23	.20½
Hogs, Chicago top cwt	22.00	22.00	17.25
Steers, Chicago choice cwt	27.00	27.00	25.50
Pepper, black NY lb	.26¾	.27	.31¼
GRAINS AND FEEDS			
Wheat, No. 2 ord hard KC bu.	2.13	2.09⅝	2.11⅞
Corn, No. 2 yel Chicago bu	1.35½	1.37	1.61½
Oats, No. 1 wh. heavy, Chgo., bu.	.70⅞	.71⅝	.77⅝
Rye, No. 2 Minneapolis bu	1.23½	1.20⅝	1.37½
Barley, malting NY bu	1.63n	1.63	1.86
Soybeans, No 1 yel Chicago bu	2.44⅝a	2.43⅝	2.42
Flaxseed, Minneapolis bu	3.10	3.10½	3.35
Bran, Buffalo ton	36.50a	37.00	42.50
Linseed Meal, Minneapolis ton	45.00a	45.00	53.50
Cottonseed Meal, Memphis ton	49.50a	49.50	56.50
Soybean Meal, Decatur, Ill. ton	49.00a	48.50	53.00
FATS AND OILS			
Cottonseed Oil, crd Sou'east lb	.13⅝a	.13⅝	.12⅝
Corn Oil, crude Chicago lb	.13⅝	.13⅞	.12½
Soybean Oil, crd Decatur, Ill. lb.	.11⅝a	.11⅝	.12
Peanut Oil, crd Southeast lb	.14⅛n	.14⅛	.14
Coconut Oil, crd Pac Cst lb	.11⅛a	.11⅛	.11
Copra, Pacific Coast ton	155.00a	133.00	132.50
Lard, Chicago lb	.1350n	.1337	.1137
Tallow, fancy NY lb	.08⅛a	.08½	.06¾
Linseed Oil, raw NY lb	.1410a	.1410	.1460
TEXTILES AND FIBRES			
Cotton, one in. mid Houston lb	.3360	.3370	s-.3135
Cotton, one in. mid Memphis lb.	.3435	.3435	s-.3225
Cotton, one in. mid NY lb	.3535	.3545	s-.3335
Print Cloth, 64x60 38½ in. NY yd	.13¼	.13¼	.14
Print Cloth, 80x80 39 in. NY yd.	.17⅝	.17⅝	.18⅝
Sheetings, 56x60 40 in. NY yd	.18½	.18½	.19½
Burlap, 10 oz. 40 in. NY yd	.1070a	.1080	.0975
Wool, fine staple terr. Bstn. lb.	1.71	1.71	1.33
Wool Tops, NY lb	1.900b	1.900	1.637
Rayon, Satin Acetate NY yd	.29⅝	.29⅝	.27¼
Silk, Jap 2-A NY lb	4.34a	4.37	4.40
METALS			
Steel, billets Pitts ton	77.50	77.50	68.50
Steel Scrap, 1 hvy melt Pgh ton	37.00	37.00	51.00
Iron, pig No. 2 Phila ton	68.50	68.50	65.00
Copper, Conn Valley lb	.29¼	.29¼	.40
Lead, NY lb	.14	.14	.16
Zinc, East St. Louis lb	.10	.10	.13½
Tin, NY lb	.95⅞	.96¼	1.00½
Aluminum, N Ylb	.2710	.2710	.2590
Antimony, Laredo, Tex. lb	.33	.33	.33
Quicksilver, NY 76 lb flask	256.00	256.00	257.00
Platinum large lots NY oz	84.00	87.00	103.00
Silver, (H & H) NY oz	.90¼	.90¼	.90⅝
MISCELLANEOUS			
Rubber, smoked sheets NY lb	.32⅞	.32⅞	.36
Hides, light native cows Chgo lb.	.17½	.17½	.16
Gasoline, Reg Gulf (low cgo) gal	.11½	.11½	.10½
Petroleum, crd East Texas bbl.	3.25	3.25	2.90

a-Asked. b-Bid. n-Nominal. r-Custom smelters are pricing copper at 28¼ cents a pound.
s-Prices for a year ago are 15-16 inch middling.

Cotton Statistics

Volume of trading and open contracts for the New York Cotton Exchange, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Authority, for Friday, July 26, 1957, follow (in 500 pound bales):

	Volume	Open contracts	a-Chg.
October, 1957	12,600	182,700	− 900
December	24,500	244,000	− 1,000
March, 1958	5,600	148,400	+ 1,600
May	5,500	138,300	+ 700
July	6,600	100,000	+ 1,000
October	8,000	120,000	+ 700
December	1,300	30,300	+ 600
Total	64,100	972,700	+ 2,700

a-Change from Thursday's close.

Grain Statistics

The Commodity Exchange Authority reports total volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, as of the close of business Friday, July 26, 1957, as follows (in thousands of bushels):

	Sept	Dec	Mar	May
Wheat, old	16	....	....	....
Wheat, new	4,940	4,097	2,374	1,086
New Wheat July 135.				
Corn	3,734	2,486	1,089	431
Oats	883	916	671	304
Rye	515	836	236	95

Soybeans: September 3,638; November 10,075; January 4,187; March 2,851; May 792.

Volume of trading in lard futures follows (in units of 40,000 pounds): September 70, October 26, November 4, December 6, January 2.

Open interest in Chicago grain futures follows (in thousands of bushels):

	Fri	Thurs	Wk ago
WHEAT:			
July, old	...	3	1,458
July, new	135	190	2,305
September, old	6,242	6,252	6,368
September, new	27,829	27,926	26,835
December, old	4,536	4,536	4,681
December, new	37,096	36,894	33,268
March	23,522	23,401	22,634
May	14,300	13,939	12,662
Total	113,700	113,164	111,711
CORN:			
July	135	135	663
September	21,163	21,013	22,344
December	20,711	20,781	20,099
March	7,342	6,992	6,832
May	2,039	1,902	1,886
Total	51,389	50,823	52,044
OATS:			
July	873	925	1,390
September	6,093	6,234	5,902
December	10,480	10,268	9,392
March	3,679	3,419	2,872
May	882	830	519
Total	22,008	21,734	20,363
RYE:			
July	......	......	734
September	4,860	4,891	4,806
December	6,489	6,476	6,258
March	4,366	4,329	4,311
May	2,699	2,664	2,336
Total	18,414	18,360	18,454
SOYBEANS:			
July	30	39	4,649
September	28,162	28,336	29,019
November	26,940	26,666	25,939
January	13,630	13,703	14,283
March	13,790	13,634	11,783
May	1,089	686	......
Total	83,641	83,075	85,673
Total all grains	291,153	289,156	288,278
LARD (in units of 40,000 pounds):			
July	......	......	13
September	967	984	1,143
October	269	277	239
November	156	155	125
December	168	167	137
January	3	3	......
Total	1,563	1,586	1,697

Baltimore Utility's Board Approves Equipment Orders

BALTIMORE—In order to meet continued load growth, directors of the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. have authorized the placing of major equipment orders for the first unit of a new steam electric generating unit.

As yet unnamed, the power plant will be situated on a recently acquired 138 acre tract of land located about five miles east of Baltimore on Carroll Island Road in neighboring Baltimore County. At present day levels the new project is expected to cost $42,500,000.

U. S. Visible Grain Supply

CHICAGO—The visible supply of grain in the United States as of July 26, 1957, according to the figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade, was as follows (in bushels, 000 omitted):

	Week ended July 26	a-Chgs	Yr ago
Wheat	326,945	+18,899	309,784
Corn	118,875	− 3,912	45,955
Oats	12,738	+ 1,757	27,430
Rye	6,203	+ 755	10,170
Barley	26,340	+ 926	29,568
Soybeans	4,170	− 161	6,688

a-From a week ago.

London Metal Market

LONDON—The following quotations are in pounds sterling per long ton on the London Metal Exchange:

	Monday Bid	Monday Asked	Friday Bid	Friday Asked
Copper Spot	216¾	217	220	220¼
Forward	219½	220	223	223¼
Tin Spot	746	747	750	751
Forward	744	744½	746	746½
Lead Spot	91½	91¾	91¾	92¼
Forward	92¼	92½	92¾	93
Zinc Spot	73¾	74¼	74¾	75
Forward	73¾	73⅞	74⅛	74¼

London Silver

LONDON—Spot silver was 78⅛d, and forward 78d, both unchanged from Friday's close.

London Gold

LONDON—The gold price was 251s 4¼d, vs. 251s 5d on Friday.

Futures Prices

Monday, July 29, 1957

CHICAGO—WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Old Contract:							
Sept.	215¾	215⅝	215⅝	215⅝	+1¼	235⅝	203⅝
Dec.	219⅝	219⅝	219	219⅛-219	+⅛to⅜	236⅝	208⅝
New Contract:							
Sept.	215½	216⅝	215¼	216-216¼	+⅞to1	219¼	204½
Dec.	219⅝	220⅝	219¼	220-220¼	+⅜to1	223½	209½
Mar.	220⅝	221⅝	220⅝	221¼	+⅜	225	209½
May	214½	215⅝	214¼	215¼-⅝	+⅞to1	220½	204⅝
CHICAGO—CORN							
Sept.	133	133	132¼	132½	−⅞	148⅞	127¼
Dec.	127½	127½	126⅝	127¼	−⅜	136	121¼
Mar.	131⅝	131½	130⅝	131⅛	−1	136⅝	125
May	134⅝	134⅝	133⅝	134	−⅞	139⅝	128
CHICAGO—OATS							
Sept.	64⅞	65¼	64⅝	65¼-65	unch to−⅛	77¼	63⅝
Dec.	68¼	68⅝	67⅝	68¼-¼	−½to⅝	73⅛	66¼
Mar.	70⅞	70⅞	70¼	70⅛	−⅜	75	68⅝
May	70½	70½	70¼	70½	−¼	74	70¼
CHICAGO—RYE							
Sept.	128	130⅝	127½	130¼-⅜	+2⅝to2¾	155¾	113⅝
Dec.	132	134⅝	131⅝	134¼-134	+2⅜to2¼	153⅜	117⅝
Mar.	134⅝	137⅛	134⅝	137½	+2⅝	142½	120¼
May	135⅝	137½	135⅝	137¼	+2⅛	142½	120⅝
CHICAGO—SOYBEANS							
Sept.	241½	244	241	243½-⅜	+⅞to1⅛	255½	224¼
Nov.	235½	238	235	237½-¼	+⅞to⅝	250	220¼
Jan.	239⅝	241⅝	238⅝	241¼	+1	253⅝	223⅝
Mar.	242	244½	241⅞	244-244¼	+⅝to1	256	226¼
May	243¼	246	243	245⅝	+1	233½	243
CHICAGO—LARD							
Sept.	13.35	13.60	13.35	13.57	+ .20	16.20	12.40
Oct.	13.50	13.75	13.42	13.72	+ .15	15.45	12.27
Nov.	13.22	13.47	13.22	13.47	+ .10	14.30	11.80
Dec.	13.50	13.80	13.47	13.80	+ .20	14.50	12.55
Jan.	13.52	13.70	13.52	13.70	− .02	13.80	13.52
KANSAS CITY—WHEAT							
New Contract							
Sept.	214	215	213¾	214⅞	+1⅝	224	207⅛
Dec.	217¾	218⅝	217¼	218⅛	+1⅜	224¼	210⅛
Mar.	218⅝	219⅝	218⅛	219⅝	+1½	223	207⅛
May	212⅝	213⅞	212⅞	213⅞	+1¼	217	201½
MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT							
New Contract							
Sept.	223⅞	225⅝	223⅞	225¼	+1⅛	228½	212⅞
Dec.	225½	227⅛	225½	227⅛	+1½	228⅝	214⅝
May	229	229	229	229	(No Comp.)	229	229
MINNEAPOLIS—OATS							
Sept.	126	126	126	126	+2	136	117
MINNEAPOLIS—RYE							
Sept.	16	126	126	126	+2	126	117
MINNEAPOLIS—FLAXSEED							
Sept.	316	316½	315	315½	−1	316½	302
Dec	321½	321½	320½	302½	−1	321½	320
WINNIPEG—RYE							
July	107⅝	109¼	107½	108⅝	+2⅝	149¼	97⅝
Oct.	110	112¼	109⅝	111½-⅝	+2½to2⅝	135⅝	99½
Dec.	111⅝	114	111⅝	113⅝-⅞	+3½to3⅝	121¼	100⅝
May	117⅛	119⅝	116⅞	118⅝-⅜	+2⅞to3	126⅛	110½
WINNIPEG—OATS							
July	69⅝	69¾	69¼	69¼	−½	79	67⅛
Oct.	69⅝	69¾	69⅝	69½	−⅛	76⅝	68
Dec.	68⅛	68⅞	68¼	68¼	−⅝	76⅝	67⅝
May	70⅛	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	−⅝	71⅝	69½
WINNIPEG—BARLEY							
July	96⅞	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	....	103½	88⅛
Oct.	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	....	102⅝	90⅛
Dec.	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	+⅛	95½	89⅛
May	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	+⅛	96⅝	91⅝
WINNIPEG—FLAXSEED							
July	271	278⅝	270½	274¼	+5¼	323	236¼
Oct.	226½	276½	266½	274¼	+10½	300	234
Dec.	258	264½	257	263½	+10⅝	271	229
May	260	268¼	260	266⅞	+9⅝	275½	233¼
NEW YORK—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL							
Sept.	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.57b	+ .04	13.06	11.02
Mar.	11.41	11.42	11.41	11.47b	+ .09	12.18	10.80

Sales: 5 contracts. Closings: October 11.47b-11.52a, December 11.45b-11.53a, January 11.43a, May 11.40b-11.52a.

NEW YORK—COTTONSEED OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	15.54	15.59	15.47	15.57-.59	+ .03to.05	16.97	13.75
Oct.	15.28	15.35	15.28	15.38b	+ .08	16.36	14.21
Dec.	15.21	15.29	15.15	15.25b	+ .07	16.20	14.26
Mar.	14.23	15.35	15.23	15.33b	+ .08	16.25	14.33

Sales: 139 contracts. Closings: January 15.25a, May 15.31b-15.38a, July 15.30b-15.40a.

CHICAGO—CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	11.50	11.58	11.41	11.53b	+ .06	13.05	10.93
Oct.	11.35	10.48	11.33	11.44b	+ .04	12.48	10.79
Dec.	11.36	11.45	11.32	11.41	+ .07	12.11	10.74
Jan.	11.36	11.43	11.32	11.42b	+ .07	12.10	10.67
Mar.	11.40	11.44	11.33	11.42	+ .05	12.12	10.74
May	11.33	11.41	11.30	11.38b	+ .05	11.80	11.30

MEMPHIS—MEAL

COTTONSEED MEAL, Sales: None. Closing quotations per ton follow: September $51.00b-51.75a, October $50.25b-50.75a, December $50.25b-50.75a, January and March $50.75b-51.00a, May $50.75b-51.25a.

SOYBEAN SALES: 4,800 tons. Sales: August $48.50 flat, September $48.75 flat October $47.40b-47.80a, December $47.25b-47.50a, January $47.50b-48.00a, March $48.[illegible]-48.50a, May $48.50b-49.00a.

CHICAGO—MEAL

SOYBEAN Closing quotations per follow: August $48.00b-48.70a, September $48.35, October $47.35-.40, December $47.35, January $47.60b-47.75a, March $48.30, May $48.35b-48.40a.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Mar.	189.2b	189.0	189.0	188.7b	−0.4	195.9	172.0

Closings: October 193.0b, December 191.2b, May 187.2b, July 184.7b, October 186.7b, December 184.5b.

NEW YORK—COTTON	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Oct.	34.61	34.61	34.36	34.36	− .23	35.36	29.60
Dec.	34.58	34.58	34.33	34.33	− .25	35.27	30.25
Mar.	34.67	34.67	34.37	34.37	− .31	35.37	32.41
May	34.66	34.66	34.36	34.38	− .32	35.39	32.50
July	34.26	34.26	33.95	33.95	− .31	35.08	32.25
Oct.	33.45	33.46	33.22	33.22	− .24	34.36	30.95
Dec	[illegible]	33.41	33.15	33.15	− .25	34.35	32.80
NEW ORLEANS—COTTON							
Oct.	34.57b	34.50	34.36	34.36b	− .23	35.37	30.04
Dec.	34.55b	34.54	34.33	34.32b	− .27	35.25	30.31
Mar.	34.04b	34.59	34.37	34.36b	− .33	35.35	32.50
May	34.64	34.61	34.48	34.35b	− .35	35.36	32.66
July	34.23b	34.19	33.99	33.93b	− .31	35.06	32.37
Oct.	33.44	33.44	33.23	33.22b	− .23	34.34	31.00
Dec.	33.37b	33.26	33.21	33.15b	− .21	34.31	32.88

NEW YORK—BURLAP

No sales. Closings: August 10.35b, November 10.45b, February 10.4[illegible], May 10.40b.

NEW YORK—WOOL FUTURES	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Oct.	162.3b	162.6	162.6	162.5b	+0.2	168.2	121.5
Dec.	160.8	160.8	160.8	160.2b	+0.2	167.0	133.9

Closings: March 1958 158.0b, May 155.8b, July 153.5b, October 152.0b, December 150.5b.

NEW YORK—WOOL TOPS	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Mar.	189.2b	189.0	189.0	188.7b	− 0.4	196.9	172.0

Closings: Oct. 193.0b; Dec. 191.2b; May 187.2b; July 184.7b; Oct. 186.7b; Dec. 184.5b.

NEW YORK—COCOA	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	27.50	28.20	27.50	28.15	− .08	30.15	20.90
Dec.	27.65	28.13	27.60	28.05	− .03	29.39	12.52
Mar.	27.65	28.20	27.65	28.10	....	29.29	21.87

Sales: 189 lots. Closings: May, 1958, 28.18n, July 28.26n, September 28.35n.

NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 6	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	5.84b	5.86	5.84	5.84n	− .01	6.10	5.38
Nov.	.....	5.79	5.78	5.78b	+ .01	6.07	5.62

Sales: 29 lots.

NEW YORK—SUGAR Contract 4	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	4.40	4.47	4.35	4.43	+ .02	6.89	3.21
Oct.	4.28	4.45	4.28	4.41	− .02	6.84	4.28
Mar.	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.08b	+ .02	5.50	4.05
May	4.05	4.08	4.05	4.07n	+ .01	5.46	4.03
July	4.05	4.07	4.05	4.06n	− .01	5.05	4.05
Sept.	4.05	4.07	4.05	4.07n	− .01	4.93	4.04

Sales: 624 lots. Closings: January, 1958, 4.25a. October 4.09n.

NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract M	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	64.75b	65.14	65.00	64.95n	+ .15	69.90	61.60
Dec.	60.70b	61.00	61.00	60.75n	− .20	66.65	50.20

Sales: 22 lots. Closings: March, 1958, 60.30n, May 59.65n, July 59.15n.

NEW YORK—COFFEE Contract B	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	54.25b	54.30	54.25	54.30n	+ .12	57.50	50.50
Dec.	52.52b	52.60	52.52	52.60	....	56.50	50.65
May	50.90b	51.05	51.05	51.05n	+ .05	54.00	50.15

Sales: 12 lots. Closings: March 52.20n, July 50.05n.

CHICAGO—ONIONS	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Nov.	1.52	1.55	1.50	1.53	+ .04	1.68	1.26
Jan.	1.62	1.67	1.61	1.67-.66	+ .07to.06	1.80	1.39
Feb.	1.69	1.76	1.69	1.76	+ .09	1.82	1.48
Mar.	1.77	1.90	1.77	1.86	+ .10	1.90	1.60

Sales: 423 contracts.

CHICAGO—EGGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	34.25	34.35	33.55	33.70-.65	− .45to.50	40.60	30.85
Oct.	35.30	35.55	34.75	34.90-.85	− .45to.50	40.50	31.60
Nov.	36.60	36.60	35.75	35.85-.80	− .45to.50	37.70	32.50
Dec.	37.10	37.30	36.50	36.65	− .50	38.30	33.50
Jan.	37.00	37.25	36.45	36.50	− .40	37.60	33.15

Sales: 1,502 contracts.

CHICAGO—(Storage) BUTTER

No Sales.

NEW YORK—(Maine) POTATOES	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Nov.	2.41	2.42	2.35	2.37	− .04	2.48	2.11
Jan.	2.49	2.49	2.47	2.47	− .03	2.65	2.26
Mar.	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.63	− .05	2.71	2.44
Apr.	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.67	− .03	2.77	2.50
May	2.74	2.74	2.72	2.72	− .03	2.75	2.50

Sales: 190 cars.

NEW YORK—HIDES	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Jan	13.40b	13.55	13.55	13.50b	− .05	14.25	12.02

Sales: 1 lot. Closings: October 14.31b, April 13.30b, July 13.35b, October 13.35b, January 13.40a.

NEW YORK—RUBBER Rex	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	32.31b	32.55	32.50	32.50b	− .10	36.60	28.65
Nov.	32.20b	32.40	32.32	32.35b	− .10	35.70	29.05
Jan	32.20b	32.35	32.30	32.30b	− .08	32.85	28.70
Mar.	32.10b	32.24	32.20	32.25b	− .05	32.75	30.65
May	31.90b	32.10	32.10	32.05b	− .05	32.40	31.10

Sales. 93 lots. July '58 closed at 31.75b.

NEW YORK—ZINC	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Aug.	9.85b	9.85	9.85	9.80b	− .08	12.60	9.65

Sales: 2 lots. Closings: September through May 9.80b.

NEW YORK—STRAITS TIN

No sales. Closings: August 94.87½b, September 94.62½b, October 94.00b, May 93.87½a.

NEW YORK—LEAD

No sales. Closings: August 13.35b, September 13.30b, December 13.20b, January, March & May 13.15b.

NEW YORK—COPPER	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	High	Low
Sept.	27.40b	27.50	27.50	27.35b	− .29	35.30	28.55
Dec.	27.35b	27.40	27.23	27.23	− .27	31.95	26.47
May	27.20b	27.25	27.10	27.05b	− .37	28.47	26.30

Sales: 11 lots. Closings: August 27.40b, October 27.30b, January 27.30b, March 27.15b.

b-Bid. a-Asked. n-Nominal.

Digest of Earnings Reports

A summary of corporation reports appears below. Further details of the larger and more widely held companies appear elsewhere in this issue. Unless otherwise noted Federal taxes have been deducted in arriving at net income.

Monday, July 29, 1957:

Company:	Period	Net Income 1957	Net Income 1956	Earnings Per Common Share 1957	Earnings Per Common Share 1956
Abitibi Power & Paper	6 mos. June 30	6,583,235	7,990,684	1.51	1.85
Aerovox Corp.	6 mos. June 30	332,000	d35,000	.38	....
Allentown Portland Cement	Quar. June 30	825,558	894,715	.72	c.77
Allentown Portland Cement	6 mos. June 30	1,178,069	1,171,027	1.02	c1.01
Armco Steel Corp.	Quar. June 30	15,022,540	17,418,448	a1.25	a1.60
Armco Steel Corp.	6 mos. June 30	n30,510,292	n37,097,427	a2.55	a3.42
Arvin Industries, Inc.	Quar. June 30	1,033,359	824,235	1.15	.92
Arvin Industries, Inc.	6 mos. June 30	1,984,791	1,501,933	2.21	1.68
Atlantic Coast Fisheries	Year Apr. 30	d112,724	d124,900	....	....
Automatic Canteen	36 wks. June 8	2,044,795	1,889,037	a2.12	a2.11
Babcock & Wilcox	6 mos. June 30	8,567,437	7,199,769	1.46	1.35
Bath Iron Works Corp.	6 mos. June 30	1,110,515	1,119,845	2.65	2.67
Beaunit Mills, Inc.	Quar. June 30	1,193,021	1,675,012	.58	.82
Beech-Nut Savers	6 mos. June 30	3,485,414	3,370,472	1.08	1.05
Bell Telephone of Penna.	Quar. June 30	11,089,585	8,255,926	....	....
Bell Telephone of Penna.	12 mos. June 30	39,513,125	32,887,684	....	....
Bruning (Charles) Co., Inc.	Quar. June 30	759,798	826,487	.75	c.82
Bruning (Charles) Co., Inc.	6 mos. June 30	1,519,912	1,569,173	1.50	c1.55
California Water & Tel.	6 mos. June 30	1,501,768	1,039,800	....	....
California Water & Tel.	12 mos. June 30	2,494,852	2,292,663	....	....
Carborundum Co.	6 mos. June 30	3,057,866	3,537,758	1.78	2.06
Ceco Steel Products	6 mos. June 30	1,334,232	1,302,295	1.33	1.30
Ceco Steel Products	12 mos. June 30	3,073,405	....	3.07	....
Consolidated Electrodynamics	6 mos. June 30	911,235	568,147	a.86	a.60
Crown Zellerbach Canada, Ltd.	6 mos. June 30	3,500,000	4,800,000	....	....
Dr. Pepper Co.	6 mos. June 30	h218,259	421,733	.32	.61
Dome Mines, Ltd.	6 mos. June 30	861,946	896,769	.44	.46
Donnelley (R. R.) & Sons	6 mos. June 30	3,718,000	3,697,000	1.41	g1.40
Duriron Co.	6 mos. June 30	635,591	454,558	a1.74	a1.45
Eastern Airlines	6 mos. June 30	j3,632,000	7,521,000	a1.27	a2.71
Eastern Industries, Inc.	9 mos. June 30	815,556	410,219	.72	c.35
Fawick Corp.	6 mos. June 30	466,910	532,500	.48	.54
Foster Wheeler Corp.	6 mos. June 30	1,092,986	602,504	1.84	1.02
Four Wheel Drive Auto	Quar. June 30	183,367	173,637	.61	.58
Four Wheel Drive Auto	9 mos. June 30	423,968	543,268	1.41	1.81
General Motors Acceptance	Quar. June 30	9,107,355	10,606,295	....	....
General Motors Acceptance	6 mos. June 30	21,676,116	21,958,771	....	....
Globe-Union, Inc.	6 mos. June 30	690,325	k559,745	.84	.68
Great Northern Paper Co.	24 wks. June 16	2,010,074	2,857,134	1.78	2.60
Haloid Co.	6 mos. June 30	772,108	606,092	.96	.76
Higgins, Inc.	6 mos. June 30	26,528	d903,870	....	....
Hoe, R., & Co.	9 mos. June 30	472,818	249,515	....	....
Inspiration Cons. Copper	6 mos. June	1,948,633	5,117,752	1.65	4.33
International Petroleum Co.	6 mos. June 30	23,300,000	18,500,000	1.60	1.27
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	Quar. June 30	7,430,000	q13,638,000	.46	.88
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	6 mos. June 30	15,697,000	q24,881,000	.97	1.62
Koppers, Inc.	Quar. June 30	3,013,654	3,394,960	1.25	1.41
Koppers, Inc.	6 mos. June 30	4,944,574	6,930,522	2.03	2.89
Kresge Co., S. S.	6 mos. June 30	4,517,377	4,472,408	.82	.81
Louisville & Nashville R.R.	6 mos. June 30	9,863,691	13,178,915	4.22	5.63
Martin Co.	Quar. June 30	2,416,397	2,855,507	.82	g1.01
Martin Co.	6 mos. June 30	4,425,932	4,442,232	1.51	g1.57
Master Electric Co.	Quar. June 30	404,822	442,884	.61	c.66
Master Electric Co.	6 mos. June 30	843,016	887,176	1.27	c1.30
Mead Johnson & Co.	6 mos. June 30	2,752,298	2,042,401	1.72	1.21
Michigan Chemical Corp.	Quar. June 30	182,877	166,760	.26	c.24
Michigan Chemical Corp.	6 mos. June 30	347,295	212,123	.50	c.31
Minerals & Chemicals of Amer.	6 mos. June 30	782,169	1,143,972	[illegible]	.59
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6 mos. June 30	1,433,885	1,494,765	....	....
National Biscuit	Quar. June 30	5,300,334	4,300,860	.76	.61
National Biscuit	6 mos. June 30	10,066,350	8,979,835	1.44	1.27
National Biscuit	12 mos. June 30	21,373,669	18,532,774	3.07	2.63
National Steel	Quar. June 30	12,607,341	14,858,824	1.70	2.01
National Steel	6 mos. June 30	26,108,847	28,961,410	3.52	3.92
National Tile & Mfg.	Quar. June 30	53,311	......	.33	....
National Tile & Mfg.	6 mos. June 30	55,492	......	.34	....
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper	6 mos. June 30	1,726,090	2,126,519	2.04	g2.51
New England Electric System	6 mos. June 30	7,591,211	7,314,194	b.69	.71
New York Telephone Co.	Quar. June 30	21,893,686	18,630,694	....	....
New York Telephone Co.	12 mos. June 30	83,696,952	73,032,454	....	....
Pacific Lighting	12 mos. June 30	18,041,870	21,072,794	2.31	2.97
Park & Tilford Distillers	Quar. June 30	d411,048	....	....	....
Park & Tilford Distillers	6 mos. June 30	d848,370	d1,437,524	....	....
Phila & Reading Corp.	Quar. June 30	1,419,599	2,120,036	1.15	1.68
Phila & Reading Corp.	6 mos. June 30	2,802,978	3,377,074	2.28	2.67
Phillips Petroleum	6 mos. June 30	53,398,637	51,565,719	1.55	1.50
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	Quar. June 30	1,610,063	2,311,483	.83	c1.28
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	6 mos. June 30	3,621,323	4,781,107	1.91	c2.66
Public Service of New Mexico	Quar. June 30	556,336	453,650	a.28	a.27
Public Service of New Mexico	12 mos. June 30	2,190,748	1,903,887	a1.11	a1.07
Purity Stores, Inc.	23 wks. June 15	444,821	534,976	.64	c.73
Republic Aviation Corp.	6 mos. June 30	3,665,749	3,504,651	2.49	2.38
Reynolds (R. J.) Co.	Quar. June 30	17,721,000	15,952,000	1.70	1.53
Reynolds (R. J.) Co.	6 mos. June 30	33,081,000	29,517,000	3.17	2.81
Ronson Corp.	Quar. June 30	476,341	436,062	.33	g.31
Ronson Corp.	6 mos. June 30	729,542	948,148	.51	g.67
Seagrave Corp.	6 mos. June 30	155,219	82,871	a.80	a.55
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.	6 mos. June 30	41,377,543	35,400,465	....	....
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.	12 mos. June 30	79,132,082	68,505,670	....	....
Southam Co. Ltd.	6 mos. June 30	1,334,000	1,757,000	1.78	2.34
Standard Fruit & Steamship	24 wks. June 15	1,237,000	1,582,000	....	....
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)	6 mos. June 30	463,000,000	392,000,000	2.35	2.00
Sun Oil Co.	6 mos. June 30	25,187,436	25,138,552	2.34	2.48
Texas Gas Transmission Corp.	Quar. June 30	1,730,451	1,563,681	.54	.48
Texas Gas Transmission Corp.	12 mos. June 30	7,020,677	6,702,532	2.17	2.09
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	Quar. June 30	3,756,835	2,728,411	.41	c.29
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	12 mos. June	13,859,173	10,888,202	1.55	c1.17
Warner & Swasey Co.	6 mos. June 30	2,926,774	2,562,709	a3.05	a3.06
Warner Bros. Pictures	9 mos. June 1	3,174,020	2,165,201	a1.76	a.87
Western Union Telegraph	6 mos. June 30	m6,235,261	m6,493,946	1.00	1.04
Wisconsin Central Railroad	6 mos. June 30	d63,576	622,232	....	2.99
Wisconsin Public Service	6 mos. June 30	2,035,812	2,881,032	1.04	.98
Wisconsin Public Service	12 mos. June 30	5,479,942	5,285,033	1.84	1.76
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Quar. June 30	p1,202,033	......	b.54	....
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	6 mos. June 30	p2,720,395	2,823,575	b1.24	b1.51

(a) On shares outstanding at close of the period. (b) Based on average number of shares outstanding during the period. (c) Based on shares now outstanding. (d) Net loss. (e) On preferred shares. (f) Preliminary statement. (g) Adjusted to reflect stock split or stock dividends. (h) Includes net gain of $53,126, or eight cents a share, from sale of assets. (j) Exclusive of non-recurring net profit of $1,688,000, or 59 cents a share. (k) Includes operations of Wico Electric Co. which became a division of Globe-Union on June 14, 1956. (m) Represents earnings from operations. (n) Includes non-recurring profit from sales of holdings in an iron ore firm in the amount of $473,894 in the first half of 1957 and $2,979,370 in the first six months of 1956. (p) After non-recurring expenses of $477,717 in the quarter and $560,882 in the six months period. (q) Includes non-recurring income of $2,655,000, equal to 18 cents a common share.

International Railways Calls Benefit Substantial From United Fruit Suit

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK — International Railways of Central America will receive substantial benefits under the recent decision against United Fruit Co. by Referee Ernest E. L. Hammer in New York Supreme Court, according to T. Roland Berner, general counsel for International's minority stockholders who brought the suit.

The suit concerned largely the transportation of bananas by International for United Fruit Co. in Guatemala. Referee Hammer's decision set up substantially higher rates for the period from 1946 than those which had been charged United Fruit, and stated that from January, 1958, United is to pay the same rate as that quoted to the general public.

"While no precise calculation of the total of these benefits is presently possible," said Mr. Berner, in a letter to International stockholders, "I believe that it will approximate $20 million by December 31, 1967, the end of the present contracts between International Railways of Central America and United."

Mr. Berner further declared the "fruit company should have been required to pay at least the full public rates from 1943 on, and we propose therefore to appeal to greatly increase the amount of the judgment."

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORP. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$.46	$.88
Sales	99,119,000	88,922,000
Net income	7,430,000	b-13,638,000
Common shares	14,700,534	14,695,027
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per common share	$.97	$1.62
Sales	196,545,000	176,318,000
Net income	15,697,000	b-24,881,000

a-After preferred dividends. b-Includes non-recurring income of $2,655,000, equal to 18 cents a share.

Tennessee Court Backs Ruling Voiding Trading Stamp Tax on Merchants

NASHVILLE — The Tennessee Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that declared a 2% receipts tax on merchants who give trading stamps was unconstitutional.

Upheld was the Davidson County (Nashville) Chancery Court decision that the gross receipts tax was "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable and in violation of our Constitution" because it discriminated against one class of people.

The gross receipts tax was enacted by the legislature last January and was to become effective August 1. It would not have applied to merchants who issue and redeem their own stamps, whether in cash or merchandise.

Another section of the trading stamp act was upheld by the Supreme Court. The section allowed to stand doubles the $300 privilege tax on stamp companies.

The suit against stamp legislation was brought by Sperry & Hutchinson, N. Y., and Quality Stamp Co. of Tennessee, stamp issuing companies, and two Tennessee grocery firms.

Commenting on the court decision, William S. Beinecke, vice president and general counsel of Sperry & Hutchinson, said: "We are naturally gratified by this decision. This is more than a victory for the plaintiffs in this suit. It is a victory for the merchants and housewives of Tennessee. It assures the merchant his right to use any legitimate competitive tool to win his fair share of business. It assures the housewife of her right to the best bargain available."

Butcher Hog Prices Decline, Cattle Mostly Unchanged

CHICAGO — Livestock prices generally edged lower yesterday, chiefly because of hot, humid weather, but losses were small and many grades of meat animals were hardly affected.

The top price on hogs stayed at $22 a hundred pounds, although most butcher hog prices were weak to 25 cents lower, while most slaughter cattle were unchanged with the top on prime steers at $28.25. Declines of 25 to 50 cents in cattle were confined to bulls and cows. Lambs were steady to strong, and the top on prime springers held at $25.

Florida East Coast

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$3,559,162	$3,429,117	$3,200,176
Net operating income	173,674	166,983	249,283
Six months gross	21,[illegible]	20,987,374	19,[illegible]
Net operating income	2,004,[illegible]	2,478,445	2,6[illegible]

Markets in Other Cities

(Dually Listed Domestic Issues Excluded)

Monday, July 29, 1957

Toronto (Canadian Funds)

Mines & Oils

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1100	Ajax	.80	.80	.80	......
445	Algom	19.50	19.50	19.50	......
1000	Am Neph	1.25	1.18	1.25	−.05
366	Anacon	1.20	1.16	1.16	+.01
10	Anglo Hur	11.00	11.00	11.00	......
710	Bailey	16.25	15.00	16.2	−.75
1000	Barnat	.27	.27	.27	......
500	Barvue	.40	.40	.40	......
17100	Base Met	.74	.70	.74	−.01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2705	Pick Crow	1.05	1.01	1.03	−.02
600	Pioneer	1.33	1.31	1.33	......
1500	Ponder	.39	.39	.39	+.02
1300	Pow Rouyn	.68	.68	.68	......
1800	Preston	7.75	7.50	7.75	+.15
610	Pronto	6.00	5.85	5.85	−.15
26450	Provo Gas	3.95	3.85	3.90	......
2415	Q Metal	1.94	1.88	1.94	−.01
460	Quemont	12.50	12.50	12.50	+.25
5700	Radiore	.80	.77	.79	......
7700	Rayrock	1.52	1.40	1.40	−.14
895	Richwl	1.80	1.72	1.72	+.01
2300	Rix Atha	.63	.62	.63	......
4816	Rocky Pet	.48	.48	.46	−.02
802	Royalite	19.50	19.37	19.37	−.12
5000	Scurry	3.35	3.30	3.30	−.10
11110	Sec Free	7.95	7.75	7.80	−.25
3455	Sherritt	5.20	5.00	5.10	−.20
310	Sigma	4.00	4.00	4.00	−.10
4525	Sil Mill	.69	.68	.69	+.01
48700	Spooner	.38	.36	.37	−.01
1300	StdCona	.33	.31	.33	+.01
3740	Stp Rock	20.12	19.50	19.87	−.37
1375	Sullivan	2.57	2.55	2.55	−.10
76900	Sylvanite	1.45	1.40	1.42	+.02
5400	Teck H	2.23	2.19	1.19	+.09
2500	Tex Cal	.70	.69	.69	......
4266	Triad	7.50	7.35	7.40	−.01
6000	Un Keno	4.50	4.30	4.50	+.10
16960	Un Oils	3.80	3.50	3.50	−.20
1800	Upper Can	.67	.64	.64	−.04
2410	Ventures	39.62	38.87	38.87	−.87
7100	Vico	.14½	.13½	.14	......
2300	Violam	1.50	1.46	1.50	+.04
434	Waite Am	7.40	7.30	7.30	−.05
4000	W Maygill	2.40	2.36	2.38	......
4900	W Decal	2.35	2.30	2.35	......
3125	Yk Bear	1.30	1.25	1.30	......
CURB					
530	Buloio	3.85	3.85	3.85	−.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Midwest

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4700	Allied Lab	63¼	61	61	−2¼
400	Athey Prod	21½	21	21½	+ ½
3300	Autom Wash	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
50	Bastian Bless	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	− ⅛
100	Belden Mfg	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅝
100	Binks Mfg	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ½
400	Booth Fish	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
150	Brach & Sons	82½	82½	82½	− ¼
200	Burton Dix	20	19	19	.....
4000	Cdn Prospect	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
50	Champ Oil pf	35	35	35	−1
100	Chi SS & SB	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
30	Chi Towel	140	140	140	.....
23	Chi Towel pf	138	135½	135½	−4½
300	ClevCliflr	44	44	44	.....
300	Con Cement	29⅝	29	29	.....
2300	Controls Am	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
800	Gen Box	2½	2½	2½	.....
200	Gt Lak Dred	39	39	39	− ½
50	Heileman Br	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
200	Howard Ind	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
100	Ind Stl Prod	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
250	Interlake SS	42⅝	42	42	.....
700	Knapp Mon	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
400	Lincoln Print	26	25	26	.....
500	Lyttons	7	7	7	+ ⅛
200	Medusa P Cem	55	55	55	+ ½
300	Metro Brk	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
135	Meyer Blan	20½	18½	18½	−2
150	Mickelber Fd	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2000	Napco Ind	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
300	No Am Car	33	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅝
1300	Nor Ill Gas	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	.....
100	Norwest Banc	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
100	Oak Mfg	17	17	17	.....
100	Richman Bro	25	25	25	.....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pacific Coast

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Detroit

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Montreal (Canadian Funds)

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
830	Abitibi	30½	29¼	29¼	−1¼
750	Algoma	35⅞	35	35½	− ⅛
2475	Alumin	47	45½	46	−1
1225	Asbestos	28¾	27¼	27½	−1¼
1081	Bank Mont	46⅝	46½	46⅝	− ½
25	Bath Pow A	31½	31½	31½	− ½
25	Brown	16½	16½	16½	.....
210	B C Power	30⅝	30	30	− ⅝
100	Bruck A	6½	6½	6½	.....
330	Can Cement	28	27⅞	27⅞	.....
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Stock Exchange

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Salt Lake City

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cincinnati

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Boston

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia-Baltimore

Sales	Stocks	High	Low	Close	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate Rail Earnings

AGGREGATE RAIL EARNINGS: Reports of 114 Class 1 railroads in the United States to the Interstate Commerce Commission, compare as follows:

	1957	1956
a-April net income	$60,610,319	$74,161,042
a-Four months net income	282,723,303	338,381,374

a-After taxes and charges.

N. Y. Stock Exchange

Closing Bid and Asked Prices of Stocks Not Traded

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
[illegible]					
Hotel Cp pf	24⅞	26			
Houd Ind pf	38	38¼	Wab RR pf	65	67
HouseF 4 pf	83	85	Waldorf Sys	13½	13¾
HouseF 3¾ pf	73	75	Ward Bk pf	88½	89
Hud & Man	2⅞	3⅜	WayKnit	24½	25
Hunt Fds pf	78⅛	80	Wes O&S pf	43	44
Hud & Man pf	9	10	WPP pfB	81	85
			WPP pfC	82½	85
Ill Pw 4.70 pf	44	46	WVaP pf	99	101½
Ill Pw 4.42 pf	40½	47½	W Autb pf	91	92½
Ill Pw 4.26 pf	40½	42	WestgEl pf	80	81½
Ill Pw 4.20 pf	40¼	41½	Wheel & LE	127	....
Ill Pw 4.08 pf	39⅝	40½	Whirl pf	60	63½
Ing Rand pf	150	152	WhiteSew cv pf	37⅛	37¾
Interch pf	85	86	White Sew pf	25⅛	25⅝
Int Miner pf	68½	72	Wilson pf	70⅝	71½
Int Pap pf	82	85	Wilson Jon	16	16¾
Int Salt	112	115	WisElPw pf	113	118
Int Silver pf	29½	31	Worth pf	85¼	87

Carborundum Co.

CARBORUNDUM CO. and U. S. & Canadian subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$1.78	$2.06
Sales	55,525,486	51,283,103
Net before income taxes	5,459,018	6,824,083
Income taxes	2,401,152	3,286,325
Net income	3,057,866	3,537,758
Current assets	47,465,724	39,841,584
Current liabilities	8,936,325	8,242,115
Capital shares	1,713,323	1,717,111

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $1,468,614, equal to 85 cents a share, compared with $1,611,685, or 94 cents a share in like period of preceding year.

Beaunit Mills

BEAUNIT MILLS, INC., and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per com shr	$.58	$.82
Net sales	24,907,543	24,336,025
Net before inco taxes	2,391,521	3,618,012
Income taxes	1,198,500	1,943,000
Net income	1,193,021	1,675,012
Common shares	1,965,326	1,955,831

a-After preferred dividend requirements.
Company's fiscal year ends March 31.

Rutland Rwy.

RUTLAND RAILWAY reports:

	1957	1956	1955
June gross	$371,005	$412,335	$404,115
a-Net loss	19,636	b-22,781	b-24,249
Six months gross	2,635,590	2,618,267	2,307,419
a-Net income	179,589	213,683	73,665

a-After taxes and charges. b-Income.

Harvey Hubbell

HARVEY HUBBELL, INC., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$3.08	$2.95	$2.36
Net inc after taxes	988,271	945,445	757,410
Capital shares	320,000	320,000	320,000

Over-the-Counter Markets

Monday, July 29, 1957

The following bid and asked quotations are obtained from the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other sources. They do not represent actual transactions. They are intended as a guide to the range within which these securities could have been sold (indicated by the "bid") or bought (indicated by the "asked") at the time of compilation. Origin of any quotation furnished on request. The "National" list is composed of securities which have a wide national distribution; the "Eastern" list comprises securities which have a wide distribution primarily in the Eastern region.

National Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
AMP Inc	27	28⅝	26⅝
Aerovox Corp	5⅜	6⅛	5⅞
[illegible]			
Delhi Taylor Oil	18⅛	19⅝	17½
Dentists Supply	16⅝	18	16⅝
Detr & Can Tunl	14	15⅝	14
Detroit Harv	20¼	21⅝	20
Detr Intl Bridge	19½	21	19¼
DiNoc Chem Arts	14	15⅜	14
Disney W Prod	24½	26½	24¼
[illegible]			
Keystone Port C.	33	35⅝	33⅝
Koehring Co	23⅝	26⅛	23⅝
L-O-F Gl Fibers	14⅝	15⅝	14¼
Landers Frary&C	17⅝	18⅝	17⅜
Lau Blower	6¼	7	6½
Le Cuno Oil Corp	4⅝	5⅜	4⅞
Liberty Loan	32¼	34⅝	32¼
[illegible]			
Rockwell Mfg	46½	49½	46½
Roddis Plywood	14⅝	15⅝	14
Ryder System	17¼	18	17¼
San Jacinto Pet	46	49⅞	47
Searle G D	50⅝	54	51
Seismograph Svc	13	14⅛	13
Sierra Pac Pw.	22⅝	24⅝	22⅝
Skil Corp	23½	26¼	23
[illegible]			

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Bank of America	37⅛	39⅝	37⅝
Bankers Tr NY	63⅛	66	63½
Cent Natl Cleve	36⅛	38⅝	36⅛
Chase Manh NY	49⅝	53½	49⅞
Chem Corn E NY	50⅝	53⅝	50⅝
[illegible]			

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

x-Ex-dividend. r-Ex-rights. z-Not available.

Eastern Market

Industrial and Utility Stocks

[illegible]

Bank Stocks

[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
Aetna C & S	144	151	144
[illegible]			

r-Ex-rights. z-Not available.

Corporation Bonds

	Bid	Asked	Prev. Bid
[illegible]			96
[illegible]	77½	79½	78
[illegible]		84	81½
[illegible]			114
[illegible]		127	123
[illegible]		88	84
[illegible]	69½	71⅛	70
[illegible]	97	100	97½
[illegible]	75⅝	77⅝	76½
[illegible]			97
[illegible]	97	102	98
[illegible]		..	228
[illegible]		95	93
[illegible]		91	88
[illegible]	79⅝	81¼	80¼
[illegible]	84	89	84
[illegible]	101½	106	102
[illegible]		100⅛	98½
[illegible]	57	62	57
[illegible]	83⅛	85½	83½
[illegible]	71	73⅛	71½
[illegible]	65	68	65
[illegible]	90	94	90
[illegible]	70½	73½	70
[illegible]	73	76	73
[illegible]	104	109	104
Walt Kidde 5s72	91	97	91

e-Ex-interest. x-Ex-dist.

Mutual Funds Market

[illegible]

b-Ex-dividend. d-Net assets ... f-Ex-distribution.

Public Authority Bonds

[illegible]

F.I.C. Bank Debentures

[illegible]

U.S. Treasury Notes (a)

[illegible]

a-Interest exempt from all state income taxes.

U.S.Treas Ctfs Indebted

[illegible]

WEEKLY LIST

Every Monday The Wall Street Journal prints on this page a weekly range of bid and asked prices of over-the-counter securities less widely held or traded.

F.N.M.A. Notes & Debs.

[illegible]

U.S. Treasury Bills (a)

[illegible]

a-Exempt from state income taxes and subject to federal taxes.

New York City

[illegible]

a-Approximate yield ... b-Issued in registered form only.

Federal Land Bank (a)

Bid	Ask	bYld
99.20	99.22	3.56
99.26	99.30	4.02
98.26	98.30	4.19
99.26	99.30	3.95
100.7	100.11	4.00
97.10	97.16	4.32
96.8	96.14	4.38
94.26	95.00	4.38
94.24	97.00	4.39
92.00	93.00	4.17
98.26	99.2	4.19
100.24	101.4	4.50
97.16	98.16	4.24
95.16	96.16	4.17

a-Reflects ... transactions reported ... —Subject to all federal taxes. b-Yield to call ...

New York State

Bid	Ask	aPrev. Bid
3.60	3.40	3.30
2.80	2.65	2.75
3.05	2.90	2.95
3.30	3.15	3.25

a-Bid and asked prices of yields.

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

Five Domestic Stocks:	Volume	Close	Chge.
Unit Cuban Oil	55,700	1⅛	+ ⅛
Webb Knapp	42,400	1⅝	+ ⅛
Rossa Ilsa	28,900	7	+ ⅜
Cub Am Oil	12,800	4⅞	− ⅜
Firth Sterl	11,800	14⅝	− ⅝
Five Foreign Stocks:			
Merrill Pet	21,300	16⅝	− ⅞
Banff Oil	18,700	3 13-16	+ ⅛
Scurry R	17,300	3⅝	+ ⅛
Brit Pet	14,100	21⅝	− ⅝
Canso Oil Pd	13,100	2⅝	− ⅛

American Stock Exchange Transactions

Monday, July 29, 1957

VOLUME, 870,000 SHARES

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	130,825,714	139,253,753	144,047,633

	Mon.	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.
Issues traded	550	534	536	532
Advances	112	148	175	167
Declines	265	201	185	189
Unchanged	173	175	166	176
New highs, 1957	3	11	12	12
New lows, 1957	19	17	15	12

A

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
11⅝	8⅛	Acme Prec .40	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
8⅞	5⅝	Adam Con ⅛d	2	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	.....
3⅛	1⅝	Aero Sup	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
10⅝	5⅝	Aeronca Mfg	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
10⅛	3⅝	Ainsworth .20g	6	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
5⅛	2½	AirWind	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
[illegible]								

C

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
87	73	Chesebrou 3a	z150	82½	82½	82	82	− ⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Christiana Oil	23	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
31	25⅛	Clark Con 1b	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	.....
5	3⅝	Clarost Mf .10g	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
4⅛	4⅛	Clary Cp ⅛f	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
6⅛	3	Club Al Pd .30g	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	CoastCOils	26	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	CockshuttF	10	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
15½	10⅛	ColonialSd .30b	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	− ½
17½	14⅛	CommodH .80a	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
[illegible]								

H

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
43¼	36	Harnischf 1.60	1	41	41	41	41	.....
5⅝	3¼	Hazel Bish	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	.....
44½	30½	Hazeltine 1.40b	3	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅝
9½	7⅛	HeclaMin ⅝g	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Herc Gal .20b	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
28½	15⅛	Hevi Duty .80	1	25	25	25	25	− ⅝
5⅛	3⅛	Hoe & Co	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12	10⅝	Hoe&Co A 1	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	26	Holl Gold .34a	3	34⅝	34½	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Holly Corp	45	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	.....
[illegible]								

W

1957 High	1957 Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
47	35	WestmCl 2½f	z50	46	46	46	46	−1
38	32½	Weyberg Sh 2	z100	35	35	35	35	.....
3	1½	White E Int	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	WichitROil	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10½	Wickes Cp .60	2	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Williams RC	z600	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
25½	18⅝	Wms McW 1d	1	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Wilson Bros	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WoodNM .90	z50	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	.....
21⅞	16⅛	WoodallIn 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
79½	69½	WoodleyP ½b	4	71⅝	71⅝	70½	70½	−1⅛
1 11-16	1 3-16	WrightH .03p	1	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	.....

Z

23	15⅝	Zapata Pet	4	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	− ½

z–Unit of trading less than 100 shares or sales in full. Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

a–Also extra or extras. b–Annual rate plus stock dividend. d–Declared or paid in 1957 plus stock dividend. e–Paid last year. f–Payable in stock during 1957, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g–Declared or paid so far this year. h–Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k–Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p–Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r–Declared or paid in 1956 plus stock dividend. t–Payable in stock during 1956, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. y–Liquidating dividend.

cld–Called. xd–Ex dividend. x-dis–Ex distribution. xr–Ex rights. xw–Without warrants. ww–With warrants. wd–When distributed. wi–When issued. nd–Next day delivery. wt–Warrants. ur–Under rule. ext–Extended voting trust agreement.

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a stock dividend or split amounting to more than 25 per cent has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

United States Government Issues

New York Stock Exchange Transactions, None

[illegible]

World Bank Bonds

New York Stock Exchange Transactions, None

[illegible]

New York City Bonds

[illegible]

Corporation Bonds

Volume, $3,320,000

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Bonds

Monday, July 29, 1957

Volume, All Issues, $3,520,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

[illegible]

Dow-Jones Bond Averages

[illegible]

Foreign Bonds

Volume, $200,000

[illegible]

24	20⅝	Warsaw 7s58f	5	21	21	21 −1
99⅝	95	Yokohama 6s71st	1	97½	97½	97½ −1⅛

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi–Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. f–Dealt in flat. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Bath Iron Works

BATH IRON WORKS–10 PT BF CLC

BATH IRON WORKS CORP. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
Earned per share	$2.65	$2.67	$2.88
Inco from contr&sales	22,376,619	20,332,280	23,420,321
Net inco aft taxes	1,110,315	1,119,845	1,206,302
Common shares	418,974	418,974	418,974

American Stock Exch.

Closing Bid and Asked Prices of Stocks Not Traded

[illegible]

American Stock Exchange Bonds

VOLUME, $100,000

SINCE JANUARY 1

	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	$9,282,000	$13,645,000	$24,443,000

[illegible]

1957 High	1957 Low	Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
90½	81	BostonEd 2¾s 70	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
66	59½	DL&WNJ 4s93A	1	59½	59½	59½	.....
94	80½	ItalPwR 6½s ct	10	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅝
98⅛	88¾	Ohio Pw 3¼s68	2	91¼	91¼	91¼	− ¾
52¼	49½	Peru 3s 97	18	50⅝	50⅝	50½	+ ⅛
99	91½	SoCalEd 3⅝s81G	1	92	92	92	− ½
83½	83½	SoCalEd 3⅛s73A	50	83½	83½	83½	−16½
97⅛	89½	SoCalEd 3s65	6	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅝
97	87⅛	So Cal Gas 3⅛s70	5	89	89	89	− ½
98½	90	WashWatP 3½s64	1	93	93	93	.....

q–In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi–Ex interest. ct–Certificates. st–Stamped. x–Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd–Next day delivery.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Yale & Towne

YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING CO. and consolidated subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$1.24	$1.51
Net sales	65,735,086	62,206,607
Profit before inco taxes	b-5,643,514	5,990,053
Income taxes	2,923,119	3,166,478
Net income	2,720,395	2,823,575
Average capital shares	2,199,679	1,875,461

a-Based on average number of shares outstanding. b-After deducting $560,882 representing non-recurring expenses of plant re-opening and production facility re-arrangement.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1957, the company reported a net income of $1,202,033 (after non-recurring expenses of $477,717), equal to 54 cents a share on the 2,220,844 average number of capital shares outstanding. Net sales for the period amounted to $33,205,976.

Wisconsin Public Service

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE Corp. reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956	1955
a-Earned per com shr	$1.04	$.98	$.95
Operating revenues	20,646,764	19,141,051	16,977,302
b-Net income	3,035,812	2,881,032	2,817,418
Net after pfd. divs	2,630,212	2,475,432	2,411,818
Common shares	2,534,937	2,534,937	2,534,937
Twelve months ended June 30:			
a-Earned per com shr	$1.84	$1.76	$1.62
Operating revenues	38,719,868	36,183,973	32,374,983
[illegible]			

a-After preferred dividends. b-After taxes and charges.

[illegible]

Monday's Volume, 1,990,000 shares

Volume since Jan. 1:	1957	1956	1955
Total sales	311,281,676	341,694,242	410,342,514

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Volume
Chrysler	78⅞	79¼	76⅝	76⅝	−1⅞	31,200
Beth Steel	49⅛	49¼	48½	48⅝	− ⅝	29,300
Phill Pet	46⅞	48½	46⅝	48⅛	+1⅜	24,800
Std Oil NJ	67½	67⅝	66⅝	66⅞	− ⅜	22,000
U. S. Steel	70⅝	70¼	68¼	68⅝	−2⅛	21,500
Lionel Corp	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	− ⅞	20,200
Loew's Inc	18	18⅛	17½	17½	− ½	19,800
Gen Motors	45⅞	45⅞	45	45½	− ⅞	19,300
Gen Dynam	55⅛	55½	54½	54⅝	− ½	18,300
Royal Dutch	58	58⅛	57⅝	57½	− ⅝	14,900

Average closing price of most active stocks: 49.85.

New York Stock Exchange Transactions

Monday, July 29, 1957

A

−1957− High	Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
51⅝	37¼	AbbottL 1.80	18	49	49	48	48	−1¼
33⅞	29	Abacus Fd	3	31½	31½	31½	31½	....
17½	11¼	ABCVend .80	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
64⅞	58⅛	ACF Ind 4	5	62⅛	62⅛	61½	61⅝	− ⅞
16¼	13½	ACFWrig .40b	17	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜	− ⅛
38⅝	31¼	Acme Stl 2	9	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31⅝	− ¼
27½	23⅝	Adams Ex .45g	10	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Admiral	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	20⅞	Aeroquip .40b	6	29⅛	29½	29	29	− ½
31½	26⅝	Aetna Std 1½b	8	30	30½	30	30½	+ ½

−1957− High	Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
123½	99	YngstSh&T 3g	37	105⅝	105⅝	103⅝	103⅝	−2⅝
30	25⅛	YngstSDr 1g	9	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛

Z

−1957− High	Low	Stocks Div.	Sales in 100s	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
124½	91¼	Zenith Rad 3a	4	116	116	114	115	−1⅝

z−Unit of trading ten shares or sales in full.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

a−Also extra or extras. b−Annual rate plus stock dividend. d−Declared or paid in 1957 plus stock dividend. e−Paid last year. f−Payable in stock during 1957, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g−Declared or paid so far this year. h−Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k−Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. p−Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r−Declared or paid in 1956 plus stock dividend. t−Payable in stock during 1956, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. y−Liquidating dividend.

cld−Called. xd−Ex dividend. x-dis−Ex distribution. xr−Ex rights. xw−Without warrants. ww−With warrants. wd−When distributed. wi−When issued. nd−Next day delivery.

q−In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

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Untraded Stock Bid and Asked on Page 20

Foreign Exchange

Monday, July 29, 1957

	Monday (In Dollars)	Prev. Day
Canada (Free Dollar)	1.05½	1.05⅝
England (Pound)	2.78 19-32	2.78½
30-day Futures	2.78¼	2.78 5-32
90-day Futures	2.77½	2.77 13-32
Transferable	2.7730	2.7730
Switch (or Security)	2.69½	2.69⅝
Australia (Pound)	2.23	2.23
New Zealand (Pound)	2.77 19-32	2.77½
South Africa (Pound)	2.78 31-32	2.78⅞
Belgium (Franc)	.0199½	.0199 1-16
Holland (Guilder)	.2613	.2613
Switzerland (Franc)	.2333¾	.2333¾
West Ger. DM (Freely Convert.)	.2383	.2383
DM (Liber. Cap.)	.2381	.2381
DM (Lim. Convert.)	.2376	.2376
LATIN AMERICA:		
Argentina ("Free" Peso)	.0241	.0238
Brazil ("Free" Cruzeiro)	.0141	.0141
Chile ("Free" Peso)	.0016	.0016
Colombia ("Free" Peso)	.1825	.1825
Mexico (Peso)	.0802	.0802
Peru (Sol)	.0528	.0528
Uruguay ("Free" Peso)	.2455	.2460
Venezuela (Bolivar)	.3000	.3000
NEAR EAST:		
Iraq (Dinar)	2.79 11-16	2.79 11-16
Lebanon (Pound)	.3175	.3175
FAR EAST:		
India (Rupee)	.2090	.2090
Pakistan (Rupee)	.20935	.20935
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1735	.1735

These buying prices were quoted at 4 p.m. by the First National City Bank of New York for foreign banknotes (official rates in parenthesis where officially-sanctioned fluctuations are too small to warrant daily comparison):

	Monday	Prev. Day
England (Pound)	2.75	2.75
France (Franc) (.0028⅝)	.00235	.00233
Holland (Guilder)	.2570	.2570
Italy (Lira) (.00161)	.00160	.00160
Spain (Peseta) (.0236)	.0193	.0193
Germany (DM)	.2350	.2350
Argentina (Peso)	.0225	.0230
Brazil (Cruzeiro)	.0130	.0130
Chile (Peso)	.0013	.0013
Colombia (Peso)	.1600	.1550
Uruguay (Peso)	.2350	.2350
Egypt (Pound) (2.881)	1.70	1.70
Turkey (Lira) (.3575)	.0750	.0750
India (Rupee)	.1900	.1900
Pakistan (Rupee)	.1300	.1300
Hong Kong (H. K. Dollar)	.1500	.1500
Japan (Yen) (.0028)	.00240	.00240
Philippines (Peso) (.4992)	.2800	.2800

Inactive currencies: Cuba (1.001); Denmark (.1452); Iran (.0135); Norway (.1403); Portugal (.0350); Sweden (.1937).

London Exchange Rates

LONDON—The following exchange rates have been quoted: New York; 2.78 7-16 2.78½. Canada was 2.64 3-16-2.64 5-16.

Master Electric

MASTER ELECTRIC CO. reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per share	$.61	$.66
Net sales	5,960,731	6,628,530
Net before federal income taxes	840,622	920,084
Net income after taxes	404,822	442,884
Capital shares	665,316	604,835
Six months ended June 30:		
a-Earned per share	$1.27	$1.30
Net sales	12,487,688	12,861,741
Net before federal income taxes	1,750,616	1,801,176
Federal income taxes	907,600	934,000
Net income	843,016	867,176

a-Based in each period on the 665,316 shares outstanding June 30, 1957.

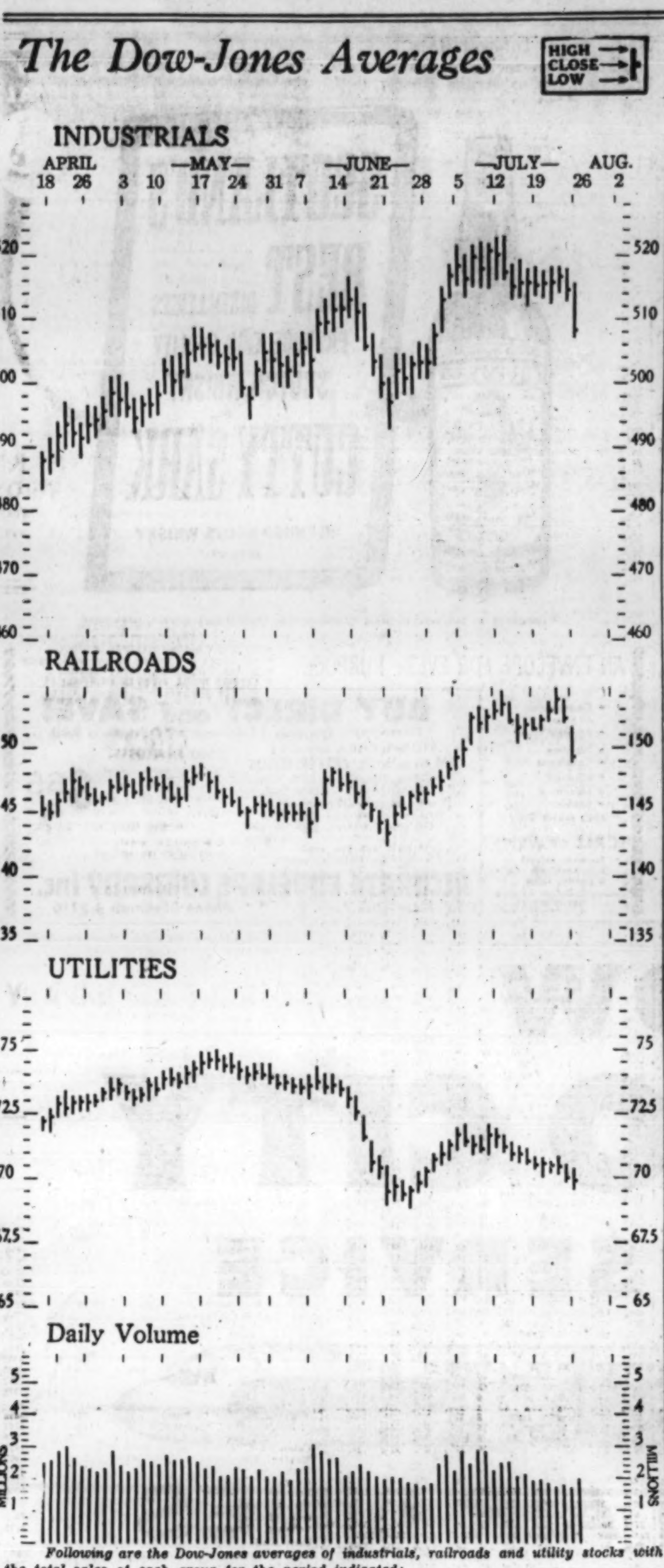
Monsanto Chemical

MONSANTO CHEMICAL CO. and domestic and Canadian subsidiaries: Balance sheet items follow:

	June30,'57	Dec.31,'56
Total assets	$609,426,808	$597,732,298
a-Prop. plant & equip.	359,330,959	354,443,969
Cash	19,636,985	27,228,127
Marketable securities	17,323,287	10,923,332
Inventories	84,649,088	92,667,188
Current assets	194,964,291	194,803,627
Current liabilities	66,058,753	67,737,982
Long-term debt	150,660,000	151,700,000
Reserves	17,952,493	15,100,357
Paid-in surplus	157,433,787	157,328,247
Earned surplus	174,420,787	162,972,790
Capital shares, par $2	21,450,494	21,012,945

a-After depreciation and depletion.

The Dow-Jones Averages



Following are the Dow-Jones averages of industrials, railroads and utility stocks with the total sales of each group for the period indicated:

Date	Open	11	12	1	2	Close	Change	%	High	Low	Shares Sold
30 INDUSTRIALS:											
July 29	514.41	512.57	510.97	510.94	510.09	508.25	− 6.34	− 1.23	515.64	507.00	237,300
July 26	516.28	515.87	515.40	515.46	515.52	514.59	2.10	− 0.40	517.97	512.89	225,400
July 25	516.72	516.75	516.31	516.02	516.22	516.69	+ 0.91	+ 0.17	518.26	514.15	302,300
July 24	515.26	515.26	514.94	514.73	515.17	515.78	+ 0.17	+ 0.03	518.24	512.46	189,900
July 23	515.00	514.91	515.75	515.84	515.70	515.61	+ .29	+ 0.05	517.65	513.33	196,700
20 RAILROADS:											
July 29	151.51	151.11	150.35	150.10	149.77	149.32	− 3.01	− 1.97	151.66	148.87	73,300
July 26	153.54	153.45	152.76	152.80	152.85	152.33	− 1.48	− 0.96	153.83	152.00	66,500
July 25	153.03	153.14	153.83	153.43	153.76	153.81	+ 0.90	+ 0.59	154.70	152.69	112,000
July 24	152.38	153.07	153.00	152.69	152.56	152.91	+ 0.69	+ 0.45	153.67	152.07	83,600
July 23	151.64	151.71	151.87	151.98	152.11	152.22	+ 0.67	+ 0.44	152.56	151.60	44,100
15 UTILITIES:											
July 29	70.04	70.03	69.84	69.90	69.90	69.91	− 0.12	− 0.18	70.35	69.51	34,800
July 26	70.42	70.39	70.19	70.04	70.09	70.03	− 0.44	− 0.62	70.55	69.85	34,100
July 25	70.57	70.48	70.54	70.50	70.50	70.47	− 0.04	− 0.05	70.88	70.17	24,500
July 24	70.33	70.50	70.44	70.41	70.42	70.51	− 0.06	− 0.08	70.67	70.22	28,700
July 23	70.50	70.36	70.31	70.39	70.55	70.57	+ 0.04	+ 0.05	70.82	70.04	30,800
65 STOCKS COMPOSITE AVERAGE:											
July 29	177.58	177.08	176.46	176.41	176.14	175.65	− 2.19	− 1.23	178.01	175.10	345,300
July 26	178.68	178.56	178.19	178.15	178.19	177.84	− 1.02	− 0.57	179.17	177.32	326,000
July 25	178.69	178.69	178.81	178.63	178.76	178.86	+ 0.42	+ 0.23	179.60	177.90	338,700
July 24	178.12	178.37	178.28	178.12	178.18	178.44	+ 0.20	+ 0.11	179.23	177.40	302,200
July 23	177.93	177.87	178.07	178.15	178.22	178.24	+ .26	+ 0.14	178.86	177.32	271,300

Averages are computed by dividing prices by the following: Industrials 4.283; Rails 5.601; Utilities 8.53; 65 stocks 20.55.

TOTAL STOCK TRANSACTIONS

	Monday	Friday	Thursday
10:00 to 11:00	330,000	370,000	360,000
11:00 to 12:00	380,000	340,000	350,000
12:00 to 1:00	280,000	220,000	270,000
1:00 to 2:00	200,000	200,000	190,000
2:00 to 3:00	290,000	220,000	280,000
3:00 to 3:30	310,000	360,000	350,000
Total	1,990,000	1,710,000	1,800,000

Volume by Groups

	Monday	Friday	Thursday
Industrials	1,690,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Railroads	120,000	110,000	210,000
Utilities	180,000	160,000	150,000

New 1957 Highs and Lows On N. Y. Stock Exchange

Monday, July 29, 1957

New highs (10)

Am Met Pd pf; Beld Hem; Cen Ga Ry; Cen Ga Ry pf.

Gen Bak; Grand Un; Magic Chef; NY Air Brk; Shattuck.

Winn Dixie.

New lows (55)

Am Bk Note; Am Bd Par; Am Gas&El; Am News; Bendix Avia; Bullard.

Canada Dry pf; Carrier; Cer de Pas; Chance Vgt; Cluett Pea; Congol; Coop Bess; Crane Co.

East Corp; Ekco Prod; Ex-Cell-O; Fair Mor; Foote Min; Gen Shoe; Grant pf.

Indust Ray; Inspir Cop; Int Nick; Keystone Stl; Kress, SH.

Lac Gas pf; Loews; Marsh Field pf; Minn Ont; Mohasco Ind.

Nat Aviat; Nat Bisc pf; Newberry; NY NH&Hart pf; NY Ship; Nia M 3.60 pf.

Panh EPL; Reading 2 pf; St Reg Pap; Sealrt Osw; Sharon Stl; Simonds S; St Oil Oh pf; Stud Pack; Sylv El Pd.

Tenn Corp; Timk R Bear; Unit El Coal; Unit Fruit; Unit Str pf; Univ Cyc S; Un Stkyd.

Van Norm; White Dent.

Odd-Lot Trading

NEW YORK—Carlisle & Jacquelin and De Coppet & Doremus reported handling the following odd-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange July 26:

	Customer Purchases	Short Sales	Other Sales	Total Sales
Number of shares	232,503	1,153	164,371	165,524

WASHINGTON—Weekly odd-lot trading statistics, as reported by the Securities and Exchange Commission, compare as follows:

Week ended:	Shares	Value
—Customers Orders to Buy—		
July 12	1,679,737	$90,589,510
June 28	1,243,296	$67,174,539
—Customers Orders to Sell—		
July 12	1,386,929	$72,447,447
June 28	918,696	$47,024,644
—Dealer Round Lot Transactions (Shares)—	Purchases	Sales
July 12	643,180	329,050
June 28	536,330	307,870

For the week ended July 12, short term sales by customers were 8,180.

Abreast of the Market

EDITED BY OLIVER J. GINGOLD

Leading issues sagged heavily on the Stock Exchange yesterday, bringing the sharpest ecline in both the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages since February 11, when they dropped 8.85 and 4.82, respectively.

There was no particular news to account for the influx of offerings and only for a brief period at the end of the first hour of trading was turnover oppressively heavy. The recovery movement which followed, however, hardly was worthy of the name and most final prices were close to the lows of the day. Turnover, while larger than Friday, remained light by comparison with strong markets of a month ago. Thus lack of aggressive bidding rather than sustained selling pressure should-ertake the blame for the decline.

Steels were the first hit and among the weaker groups all day. Some recent speculative favorites gave ground easily, notably Foster Wheeler, down about 4, I.B.M., off around 10, Schering about 3 and General Tire and Western Maryland around 2 each.

Phillips Petroleum was an exception to the trend, rising 1½.

On the American Exchange, British American Oil, Pacific Petroleums and Reliance Electric were among the heaviest losers. Merrill Petroleums was off a maximum fraction. Litton Industries countered the trend by gaining more than a point, and Roosevelt Raceway reached its 1957 high.

Heard on the Street—

Hydrocarbon Chemicals (over the counter) has reduced its debt by $330,000 since January 1, reportedly from earnings of its Texas oil properties, and expects its $1,920,000 debt to be eliminated by some time in 1959. . . . **Litton Industries,** moves from the American Stock Exchange to the Big Board today. Symbol for the electronics company is LIT. . . . **Overseas Securities Co.,** closed-end investment company, in the most recent quarter bought 1,000 shares of **Minerals & Chemicals,** 1,000 **Marine Midland,** 2,000 **Pennroad** and 200 **Alabama Great Southern Railroad** preferred (over the counter). During the same period the company sold 2,000 **American Broadcasting Paramount Theatres, 500 MacMillan & Bloedel,** Class B (Toronto), 4,000 **British Petroleum** Class B (American), 1,020 **Cities Service,** 1,000 **Sinclair Oil, 500 H. C. Bohack** (American), 1,000 **General Public Utilities** and 1,900 **National City Lines.** . . . **Harris-Intertype's** net for the fiscal year ended June 30 is believed to have approximated $4 a share, slightly lower than previous estimates. Company officials cite as reasons a strike at the company's Cleveland plant and the failure of anticipated heavier orders and shipments to materialize. Volume for the year ended June 30 is placed near $60 million. The company has set itself the goal of doubling this volume over the next five years.

MARKET DIARY

	Mon.	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.
Issues traded	1,168	1,122	1,127	1,173	1,134	1,131
Advances	215	302	412	446	385	369
Declines	764	559	433	443	490	492
Unchanged	189	261	282	284	259	270
New highs, 1957	10	10	26	16	26	30
New lows, 1957	55	43	24	28	35	42

DOW-JONES CLOSING AVERAGES

	MONDAY 1957	Changes		1956	Changes	
Industrials	508.25	−6.34	−1.23%	512.42	+1.12	+0.22%
Railroads	149.32	−3.01	−1.97%	169.03	−0.04	−0.02%
Utilities	69.91	−0.12	−0.17%	70.90	+0.05	+0.07%

Ex-dividend of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. 50 cents lowered the Rail Average by 0.08.

Market Views—

OPINION: Edward W. Ferguson, of Laird, Bissell & Meeds: "The discerning security buyer must, it seems, continue to hold to the viewpoint that the long-term trend of security prices is upward, based on the underlying fundamental factors and that individual stock selections be reviewed to avoid premium payments for unearned values." . . . According to Edmund W. Tabell, of Walston & Co., "the market does not appear vulnerable to more than a normal retracement of less than two-thirds of the advance from the June lows. If this occurs, the Dow-Jones industrials should hold above 502." . . . In the opinion of G. S. Colby, of duPont, Homsey & Co., Boston, "this is neither the time to dump stocks held over the long term in favor of cash, nor abandon caution and a sizable cash reserve for indiscriminate purchases." . . . Said Heinz H. Biel, of Emanuel, Deetjen & Co.: "At the present advanced market level the near-term appreciation potential appears too limited to warrant an aggressive investment policy." . . . Walter Maynard, of Shearson, Hammill & Co.: "Such groups as the papers and the distilling issues, which have already suffered market setbacks this year sufficient to discount a somewhat lower level of earnings, seem likely to perform well from here out."

ANALYSIS: Oil in Cuba and **Consolidated Cuban Petroleum** is the title of a four-page study by J. R. Williston & Co. . . . **Jones & Laughlin** and **American Machine & Metals** have been reviewed by Fahnestock & Co. . . . Bache & Co. has a memo on **Norden-Ketay.** . . . John H. Lewis & Co. has analyzed the **First National City Bank.** . . . Ira Haupt & Co. has a special report on **Sunrise Supermarket Corp.** . . . **RCA, Sunray and U. S. Rubber** have been discussed by Hirsch & Co. . . . An illustraded pamphlet study of **Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.** has been prepared by Suplee, Yeatman, Mosley Co., Inc., of Philadelphia. . . . Francis I. Du Pont & Co. has turned its Market Microscope on railroad shares, including comparative tabulated data on 19 carrier stocks. . . . **Provo Gas Producers, Ltd.,** has been analyzed by Hayden, Stone & Co. . . . Thomson & McKinnon has a special report on **Penick & Ford.**

* * *

Republic Steel Sees Lower Second Half

Second half sales and net income of Republic Steel Corp. are not expected to match the record results of the first six months, but 1957 should still wind up as a record year, Charles M. White, chairman and chief executive officer, told this newspaper. In addition, he said he believed 1958 will see the nation's No. 3 steel producer ringing up further new highs in sales and profits and acknowledged there was a possibility of higher dividends in 1958 if earnings keep climbing. He said Republic will cut capital spending next year to about $60 million following two years of heavy outlays to expand capacity about 19% and improve facilities that cost about $100 million annually.

In the record first half this year, Republic netted $32,917,897, equal to $3.40 a common share, on sales of $692 million. Mr. White would not estimate the year's results, but judged by the outlook, it would appear Republic's sales this year will surpass $1,300,000,000, with net exceeding $95 million, or in excess of $6 a common share. Last year the company had record sales of $1,244,214,346, and profits of $90,406,665, or $5.83 a share.

Following a dip in operations to 79.3% of capacity in the June quarter, from 93.3% in the first three months, Republic is expected to run around 78% in the September quarter and 85% to 88% in the final three months. For all 1957, Mr. White estimated Republic is expected to operate at about 82%, off from 91.1% in 1956. Because of higher capacity, the lower operating rate this year actually should result in greater output, he explained. Third quarter operations will be hampered by seasonal drops in demand, as well as many shutdowns to facilitate expansion work and a heavy blast furnace relining program. On a recent day, though, Republic received orders for 46,000 tons of steel, the highest daily volume in "many weeks."

About $36 million of the capital spending next year will come from depreciation and amortization, he stated, and the company will have no need for outside financing. This year Republic expects to make some bank borrowings for expansion, drawing on a $75 million line of credit arranged two years ago. Noting the company's net income currently is about 7.6% of sales, Mr. White disclosed Republic has a goal of 10% of sales, which it hopes to attain before attempting any major financing.

* * *

American Motors Cuts Loss From Operations

Net operating losses of American Motors Corp. in the quarter ended June 30 were 87% less than those for the year-earlier period, George Romney, president, said in an interview. For the first nine months of the fiscal year, to end September 30, he added, the net loss from operations was reduced by two-thirds from that of the corresponding period of fiscal 1956. Based on reported figures for last year, this would indicate American Motors lost about $1,200,000 from operations in the latest quarter and about $6,500,000 for the nine months ended June 30.

The company as a whole was in the black last month, Mr. Romney said, and automotive operations have been profitable in six of the past nine months. "The fourth quarter will show a loss," Mr. Romney predicted, "because of seasonal factors such as our annual shutdown for vacation and the changeover for new models both in cars and in appliances." Losses for the period, however, will be "substantially" less than those for the year-earlier quarter, in spite of the fact changeover expenses for the 1957 models fell in the first quarter of the current fiscal year and did not affect results for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1956.

"The outlook for 1958," he said, "is considerably brighter than it was three months ago." Prospects for the automotive division are particularly good, and while the appliance business has deteriorated, Mr. Romney sees indications the manufacturers have recognized the situation and are revising their production and distribution policies to remedy it. As for the special products (defense) division, which along with the appliance unit is primarily responsible for losses thus far, Mr. Romney said: "We are curtailing our expenditures and activities in that area." The special products division has been using the costs of American Motors' idle excess plant capacity (notably the former main plant of the Hudson Motor Car Co.) but the company has stepped up its efforts to dispose of the property. "We have considerable hope now that we will be able to do so," Mr. Romney said.

Mr. Romney predicts sales of American Motors cars this year will total 120,000 units. Although this is considerably under the profit-making target of 150,000 set earlier this year, he noted that "we have importantly reduced our break-even point. On the basis of our production program for 1958, which involves considerable simplification and improvement of costs, we would break even on this year's volume." For the next year, he said, "we anticipate selling at least 50% more than this year."

Sales strength of the Rambler line, which accounts for the overwhelming majority of the company's output, has been even greater than expected, Mr. Romney said. Dealer deliveries of the cars this year are up 35% from a year ago, despite the fact industry sales in general are off by about 2.5% since the first of the year, he pointed out. Rambler's share of the total market has risen from 1.24% in January to 2.35% in June.

* * *

Bangor & Aroostook Hit by Bigger Expenses

A longer-than-normal period of potato shipments enabled Bangor & Aroostook Railroad to push operating revenues ahead of a year ago in June for the first year-to-year gain since January. Heavier expenses, however, cut net earnings for the month below last year, The Wall Street Journal was told by W. Gordon Robertson, president. He estimated June gross at around $980,000 against $938,458 last year, and net income at about $25,000 against $84,883. Six months gross declined to some $8,488,000, or moderately under $9,588,250 a year earlier, and net income was about $767,000, or $4.26 a share, against $1,156,191, or $6.43 a share, in the first half of 1956. Operating expenses were higher this year in line with the industry trend.

For the second six months, when net income is considerably smaller due to absence of potato shipments until final weeks of the year, the road's officials believe the rate of decline in earnings may be a little less than in the first half-year. Final 1957 net is therefore expected to be close to $1,100,000, or $6 a share against 1956 net of $1,528,324, or $8.60 a share.

Bangor & Aroostook, following a practice contrary to that of the railroad industry as a whole, excludes from reported net earnings the tax savings permitted by fast amortization of new equipment. In 1956 it so excluded savings of about $1,100,000, equal to somewhat over $6 a share. For this year it will have savings of $985,000, or nearly $5.50 a share.

While potatoes have been slipping in tonnage as compared with fast-rising pulpwood and paper shipments, they still are the railroad's largest revenue producing commodity. The 1957 crop, of course, is still in an early growing stage but a 15% to 20% smaller harvest seems to be in prospect. With close to 90% of the state's potatoes grown in Aroostook County, Maine farmers planted 138,000 acres to spuds this spring, down 6% from 147,000 acres planted last year. In addition, Maine growers this spring applied about 10% less fertilizer per acre than they have been using in recent years.

London Stock Market Steady

LONDON—The London stock market closed steady under the leadership of British government bonds, which reflected both short covering and investment demand in gaining up to the equivalent of $1. Industrial issues were steady and some oils gained fractions, but platinum shares were down following news of a United Kingdom price cut for the metal.

London Stock Averages

	London Fina. Com Shr	Times Index	Gov't Secur.	Reuters Indust.	Indexes Kaffirs
July 29	203.0	− 0.5	73.2	233.1	68.6
July 26	203.5	..	73.1	234.0	68.7
July 25	203.5	− 0.8	72.9	234.1	68.8

LONDON—(AP)—British stock closings, in sterling:

Anglo-Am of S Af.	136s	3d	Monsanto Chem	17s	10½d
Anglo-Newfld Dev.	67s	9d	Mount Isa Mines	29s	
Assoc Elec Ind	60s	9d	Rand Mines	63sd	
Babcock & Wilcox	74s		Rhodesian An-Am.	94s	10½d
Blyvoors	21s	3d	Rhokana Corp	745s	
Borax Hldgs Ltd.	32s	4½d	Rolls-Royce	119s	4½d
Bowater Pap Ltd.	39s		Shell T & T	207s	6d
Brit Aluminium	64s		Stewarts & Lloyd	28s	3d
Brit-Amer Tob	39s	6d	Tanganyika Conc	152s	6d
Brit Pet Co Ltd	160s	7½d	Unilever Ltd	110s	3d
Burmah Oil	111s	3d	United Molasses	30s	9d
Central Mining	61s	10½d	United Steel Corp.	30s	9d
Courtaulds	33s	3d	United Sua Betong	32s	1½d
Daggafontein	29s		Vickers Ltd	40s	9d
De Beers Def	109s	4½d	West Holdings	71s	3d
De Havilland	20s	4½d	West Reefs	25s	10½d
Distillers	34s	10½d	Woolworth	4s7	3d
Dunlop Rubber	19s	7½d			
Electric & M Ind.	34s	7½d	**BONDS**		
Ford Ltd	37s	6d	Brit Consols 2½s.	48⅝	
Free St Geduld	74s	4½d	Brit Tran 3s '78-'88	63 11-16	
General Elec Ltd.	50s		British War 3½s	67¼	
Gt Univ Strs Ltd	45s	9d	U.K. Funding 4s	88⅛	
Hawker Siddeley	44s	10½d	U.K. Funding 3s	80 1-16	
Hudson's Bay Co.	272s		Austrian 4½s	90⅝	
Imperial Chem	45s	1½d	Japanese 6s 1924	169	
Imperial Tob	40s	9d	Jap 6s 1924 assent	105¼	
Metal Box	56s		Can Pac deb s4	62	
Mexican Eagle	21s	4½d	Int'l Bank for R&D	77½	

Arvin Industries

ARVIN INDUSTRIES, INC., reports for quarter ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$1.15	$.92
Net sales	17,483,437	14,489,983
Profit before income taxes	2,156,652	1,717,157
Net income after taxes	1,033,359	824,235
Capital shares	897,060	893,835
Six months ended June 30:		
Earned per share	$2.21	$1.68
Net sales	33,446,158	29,827,760
Net income after taxes	1,984,791	1,501,933

S. S. Kresge

S. S. KRESGE CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$.82	$.81
Sales	136,328,061	135,906,788
Profit before income taxes	8,131,877	8,470,208
U. S. & Canadian income tax	3,634,500	3,997,800
Net income	4,517,377	4,472,408
Capital shares	5,517,873	5,517,873

Steel Output Changed Little Last Week, Trailed Forecast 8th Time

Institute Expects Rise This Week But Industry Leaders See None for a Month

A WALL STREET JOURNAL *News Roundup*

Steel production was practically unchanged last week from the week before; it failed to reach the scheduled rate for the eighth straight week.

And although the American Iron and Steel Institute reports some rise in output is again slated by producers for the current week, steel industry people say operations are likely to hold at approximately the present levels for another month or so before a gradual recovery that should hit its high in the fourth quarter.

The institute reported that production last week amounted to 2,033,000 tons, or 79.4% of rated capacity, compared with a forecast of 2,079,000 tons, or 81.2%, and the previous week's 2,030,000 tons, a 79.3% rate.

Output this week, the institute said, is scheduled at 82.2%, calculated to turn out 2,103,000 tons.

Most steel men, in sizing up the outlook for the rest of the year, are careful to emphasize they don't look for a spectacular comeback in the late months of the year. Guessing among some of the industry's leaders is that the fourth quarter won't go much above an 85% rate on the average, compared with a rate this month averaging a little under 80%.

A fourth quarter operating rate of 85% on top of an 80% rate in the third quarter, as some steel producers are forecasting, would be sufficient to take the industry's production for the year above 1956's output of about 115,200,000 tons. Last year's production fell only two million tons short of the 1955 record.

Record Still Termed Possible

A few steel men still believe the chances are good that production will set a new record this year, and even more conservative producers concede that's a definite possibility, particularly if the 1958 model cars "catch fire" and the auto industry orders steel in unexpectedly heavy volume.

Ordering of steel for the new autos is currently light, but is expected to perk up within the next few weeks. Over-all, the pace of buying has quickened a bit for various producers, but it is still sluggish in such major steel products as hot rolled and cold rolled sheets, steel bars, wire, galvanized sheets and an assortment of other items. Pressure is diminishing in structural steels, heavy plates and oil country tubular products, but those heavy lines still continue the main support of the present operating level.

For eight successive weeks, production has slipped below the rate scheduled by producers, as shown in the following table:

Week beginning	Scheduled	Actual
June 3	88.8	87.5
June 10	88.2	86.5
June 17	87.5	85.2
June 24	86.7	84.0
July 1	79.1	78.5
July 8	80.4	78.7
July 15	81.0	79.3
July 22	81.2	79.4

Producers generally believe that the operating rate during the next few weeks will vary only slightly from the July average.

No August Drop

"There won't be any decline in August, that's for sure," said a Midwestern steel official. "But then, we find it hard to see much of an increase, either."

A number of steel executives said last week, in reporting on their second quarter earnings, that they believed the industry is now passing through its lowest production period of the year. A. B. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel, second biggest producer, said he felt the low point had been reached and "there are indications that things are beginning slowly to pick up."

Mr. Homer's projection for Bethlehem is that its operations will soon rise to about 88% or 89% from the present 85% rate, will move up further in September, and then go up perhaps to the middle 90's in the fourth quarter.

Bethlehem has been operating well above the industry average all year. Its first quarter rate of 103.8% compared with an industry-wide rate of 96% and its second quarter production, at a 97.5% average, contrasted with an industry average of 87.2%.

Not as Hard to Get

Mr. Homer reported that Bethlehem "has about all we can do" to keep up with the demand for heavy structurals and plates, but those products generally are not as hard to get as they were a few months ago. Some mill men say a balance of supply and demand may not be far away, may come early in 1958. Loosening up fast, according to a Chicago producer, are light and standard structurals.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates steel production for the week starting July 29 as follows (1957 figures based on annual capacity of 133,459,150 net tons and 1956 on 128,363,090 tons):

	Net Tons Production	Index 1947-49	Per Cent Capacity
This week	2,103,000	130.9	82.2
Actual last week	2,033,000	126.6	79.4
Actual month ago	2,009,000	125.1	78.5
Actual year ago(a)	415,000	25.8	16.9

a-Operations a year earlier were affected by a strike by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. United Steel workers Union.

Sun Oil Indicated Net In 2nd Quarter Trailed Both 1st and 1956 Periods

Lower Output, Less Satisfactory Prices Cited; Profit Margin Declined During First Half

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

PHILADELPHIA — Sun Oil Co.'s consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 1957, totaled $25,187,436, Joseph N. Pew, Jr., chairman, announced.

The aggregate figure ran slightly ahead of the $25,138,552 reported for the like 1956 period, but earnings per share declined to $2.3[illegible] on each of the 10,752,254 common shares outstanding as of June 30 last, from $2.48 on each of the 10,143,601 shares outstanding a year earlier.

Indicated second quarter 1957 net income was $11,856,326, down from $12,883,321 in the like 1956 period. Sun Oil had posted first quarter earnings of $13,331,110 or $1.24 a share, up from $12,255,231 or $1.21 on each of the smaller number of shares outstanding in the year-earlier period.

Second quarter results are understood to have suffered by comparison with first quarter operations because of production trimming and prices which were not as good generally as in the initial period. Production in the second quarter is understood to have suffered as state regulatory authorities cut allowable crude oil production when imports were renewed after the Suez Canal crisis.

Sun's 1957 first half gross income hit $400,902,717, up from $350,476,234 for the initial six months of 1956. Indicated second quarter gross at $192,496,223, however, trailed the $208,424,494 registered in the March quarter this year although it ran ahead of the $176,549,123 shown in the June period last year.

Sun's profit margin in the first half of 1957 was 6.3% of gross income, off from 7.2% in the January-to-June period last year.

SUN OIL CO. and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
Earned per share	$2.34	$2.48
Gross income	400,920,717	350,476,234
Net income after taxes	25,187,436	25,138,552
Common shares	10,752,254	10,143,601

For the quarter ended March 31, last, net income was $13,331,110 or $1.24 a share on 10,732,247 common shares, as compared with $12,255,231 or $1.21 a share on 10,143,591 common shares in the like 1956 period.

Abitibi Says Newsprint Production Was Below Capacity in First Half

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

TORONTO—Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd., in disclosing a decline in earnings despite a rise in sales for the six months ended June 30, noted newsprint production was below capacity in the period.

D. W. Ambridge, president, added that it seems unlikely the full capacity of the large paper-making concern's newsprint mills will be required for some months to come.

Net income fell to $1.51 a common share from $1.85 in the first half of 1956. Sales edged up to nearly $66.5 million from slightly above $65.5 million a year earlier.

There is presently an abundant world supply of newsprint for publishers everywhere who are in a position to pay dollars, Mr. Ambridge said.

The Abitibi president linked the fall in profit to rising production costs and the sharp discount on the U. S. dollar. The Canadian dollar has been valued recently at around $1.05 in terms of the U. S. dollar.

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER CO., LTD., reports for six months ended June 30:

	1957	1956
a-Earned per common share	$1.51	$1.85
Net sales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net income, after taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common shares	[illegible]	4,162,218

a-After preferred dividends.

Goebel Brewing Sees Sharp Rise in 1957 Net

Earnings of 25 Cents a Share And 25% Sales Increase Predicted; New Process Cited

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL *Staff Reporter*

NEW YORK—Earnings of Goebel Brewing Co. in 1957 will rise sharply to "about $477,800 or 25 cents a share" on sales "around 25% better than 1956," Edwin J. Anderson, president, told the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Last year the Detroit brewing company showed a loss of $1,017,883 on a volume of $22,502,131. The company has 1,528,663 common shares outstanding.

Mr. Anderson said earnings for the first six months of 1957 totaled $191,218, or $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents a share, on sales of $10,819,903. In the similar period of 1956 the company lost $84,222 on sales of $11,811,067.

"Our projected sales figures show that by December, 1957, we should be selling beer at the annual rate of sales of 1,100,000 barrels, or an increase of almost 60% over the same month last year," he said. "Our projected sales figures also show that by mid-1958 . . . we should be selling beer at the annual rate of sales of 1,300,000 barrels."

"Although we finished the year 1956 with total sales of 807,641 barrels, in December, 1956, we were selling Goebel beer at the annual rate of only 700,000 barrels," he said. "This month we are selling Goebel beer at the annual rate of sales of 917,000 barrels."

Mr. Anderson attributed a large measure of Goebel's recent success to the introduction last April of Crystilled water in its beer. "For the first time in American brewing industry, a brewery was equipped to brew beer with water free from all unwanted elements and minerals and uniformly perfect in taste," he said. "And water is the single most important component in determining the taste of beer."

He said that due to the introduction of the Crystilled process in April—which he termed "the equivalent of triple distilled water"—"we were required to ration beer to our distributors" in June. "If the demand for our product continues to increase at its present pace," he told the analysts, "we will give careful consideration to the procurement of at least one additional plant in an area where Goebel beer is now distributed." The beer is distributed in 23 states but has most of its sales in the Michigan area.

The president asserted "it is not secret that rising costs and continuing government harassment and increasing taxes at a time when national beer consumption is virtually standing still are combining to pile up more and greater problems." He noted that "total annual consumption of beer is about the same today as it was a decade ago—around 85 million barrels." This, he said, was "only 62%" of the industry's present capacity.

Mr. Anderson said Goebel "reopened our plant No. 3" in Detroit and is "spending close to $1 million in modernizing that plant." He said the modernization is being paid for with "no financing" from outside sources.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK—Commercial and industrial failures declined to 228 in the week ended July 25 from 266 in the preceding week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. At the lowest level in three weeks, the toll fell below the 274 a year ago, although it remained above the 201 in 1955. Failures were 22% under the comparable week of pre-war 1939 when 291 occurred.

Bank Raises Interest Rate

CINCINNATI—Central Trust Co. will raise its interest rate on savings accounts to 3% effective August 1, the bank announced. The rate will be applicable, the bank said, to savings account balances of "any size."